The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1908. NO 47.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed

Borrow Money, or Make an Investment,

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

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W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Is directly identified with the Farming, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of this community, and with its ample Capital and Surplus, Conservative Directorate, Progressive Management and convenient location, is equipped to Satisfactorily Handle New Accounts and to accord them that same courteous attention which has been a vital factor in its Steadfast and Continuous Growth.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

TOWNSEND

We are here with

THE GOODS!

No matter what you want in Clothing or Furnishing line you will fine it here and you may be sure the price is right.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

THE DEDICATION

A Great Crowd Witnessed the Ceremonies at the Presentation of the Monument.

A FINE PARADE.

Probably the most imposing open-air ceremonies ever witnessed in this county was that attending the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors Mounment on last Thursday. The weather was all that could be desired, and thousands of people were present.

The parade started at 1:30 from the Town Hall, headed by Chief Marshal W. O. Holmes, County Commissioners Hess, Pohe, and Ringrose, and Assistant Marshals W. D. Lentz and R. A. Htcks, all mounted. The parade was made up as follows:

Mounted Police
Catawissa Band
Sons of Veterans of Bloomsburg, Berwick, Wilkes-Barre and Milton
Spanish American Veterans
Patriotic Order Sons of America
P. O. S. of A Drum Corps, Danville
Citizens Band
K. G. E. Commandery
Independent Order of Red Men
Millville Band
Carriages containing Speakers of the day
Veterans of the Civil War
Ladies of the G. A. R. and children who were in the coupon contest in band wagon
Bloomsburg Band
Friendship Fire Co. No. 1
Winona Fire Co. No. 3
Orangeville Band
Rescue Hose Co. No. 2
Liberty Fire Co. No. 4

The veterans of the civil war joined the procession at the court house after the parade had gone down East to Fifth, to West, and up Main. There were about 150 of them.

The excercises at the monument were opened by J. C. Eves, President of the Monument Association, and the audience sang America, led by H. S. Barton, and Dr. Hemingway offered prayer, after which Judge C. C. Evans in a very excellent address, on behalf of the county commissioners, presented the monument to the public generally, and the veterans in particular.

On behalf of the veterans H. A. McKillip Esq. accepted the monument in an eloquent speech. We regret that we cannot give all of the speeches in full, but space forbids.

On behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, E. E. Bittenbender, Commander of Ent Post G. A. R. made an address of thanks for the monument, and as his remarks have not appeared elsewhere in print, we give them in full.

He said:—In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as we do all soldiers and sailors who defended the integrity and authority of the nation, we thank you and those whom you represent for the monument. Its very silence is impressive. Without articulate speech it is eloquent. It needs no words, it is itself an oration. It assures us that our dead are held in remembrance, those dead who gave their lives for the security of the citizen and the union of the states. It is significant of brave and loyal obedience to the command of the nation always and everywhere since the obligations of citizenship are not restricted to time or place or to the conflict of arms. It gives encouragement for the future, since the recognition and approval it gives of patriotic fidelity and heroism will be an incentive for the display of public valor and virtue in all coming time. There can be no doubt that the honor you pay to the patriotic dead and to the memorable deeds, will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more reputable, but also to maintain and perpetuate, through all future generations the union and authority of the United States of America.

Hon. W. E. Andrews, of Washington, D. C. the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent and impressive speech, which was highly complimented by all who heard it. He made many friends during his brief stay in town.

He was followed by Congressman John G. McHenry, who in an able address closed the exercises of the afternoon.

The day was a great success in every way, and all who had anything to do with it in any way are to be congratulated and complimented upon the admirable manner in which everything was done, from the inception of the movement to procure a monument up to the final moment of its dedication.

CENTURY CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Century Club will be fifteen years old on Friday, and in order to properly celebrate the occasion they will gather at the home of Miss Mary Tustin on First street at eight o'clock in the evening.

Invitations have been sent to all of the present former members. They are printed in red, the color of the club, and worded in rhyme. They read as follows:

In Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Three
The Century Club launched out to sea.

To celebrate this great event
Its members are on pleasure bent.

Will you be one to share the fun,
And to the Tustin homestead come?

Next Friday eve at eight—no more,
Please knock at Mary Tustin's door.

We'll spend an hour in friendly chat
Then hear the history of our "Frat."

Dinna forget; come as ye be,
Fine clothes count nought in our countree

Mrs. Dr. Hemingway is the author.

WILL COMPLY WITH THE RULE.

The State railroad commission has heard from almost all of the street railway companies in the State regarding the rule that passengers must not ride on the front platforms of trolley cars, and all say that they will comply with the rule, which went into effect Monday. The commission anticipates no trouble whatever in the enforcement of the rule and believes that when the general public learns that it was made by a commission and not by the companies there will be no protest against those who are prohibited from riding on the front platform.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Clark Store for the past forty years one of the leading mercantile houses in this section, is closed this week until Friday morning at 9:30, for the purpose of aranging the stock for a closing-out sale. Prices are reduced and every thing in the store will be sold. Great bargains await the people of this vicinity.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be held at 10 a. m.

A Union meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in the evening at 7:30.

VIOLATING RULES OF QUARANTINE.

Forty Federal Experts Have Arrived at Danville Since Friday and Been Assigned to Duty

Outbreak Near Lock Haven.

Two weeks ago Sunday State Veterinarian Leonard Pearson, accompanied by Dr. T. E. Munce, arrived at Danville and took up the fight against the foot and mouth disease. In the two weeks interval there has not been a day but that they, along with their able corps of assistants, have been working overtime. Even on Sunday there is no let-up.

The foot and mouth disease up to date has broken out in the following counties:

Montour, Northumberland, Clinton, Juniata, Union, Snyder, Berks, Lehigh, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster—twelve counties in all. The latest outbreak is reported in Clinton county, near Lock Haven. Several agents of the State Livestock Sanitary board sent out from Danville, are now on the ground there making investigations. Another outbreak was reported near Pleasant corner in Lehigh county. Several State and Federal men were sent there from Danville, Sunday.

Fully forty Federal men representing the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, have arrived at Danville since Friday from different parts of the Union, one being from Denver and others from points nearly as far west. They represent the leading cattle raising and slaughtering districts of the United States. In each case as soon as the expert arrived Dr. Bennett, the Federal representative assigned him to active duty in various infected districts.

Many persons, it seems, fail to grasp the full significance of the county quarantine and are slow to realize that the rules and regulations adopted admit of no exceptions. Several residents of Montour and Northumberland counties have stepped across the line and bought cattle only to discover that they are not permitted to remove the animal out of the county in which it was purchased. In one instance the purchaser paid down a certain sum of money to fasten the bargain. Men have gone out of the county to buy dressed pork only to find that the same restriction in part applies, as slaughtered hogs can be taken out of one county into another only after the head and feet have been cut off and disposed of. There is scarcely a day but some one applies to O. D. Schock, who is in charge of the head-quarters, to see if something cannot be done in his particular case. To all the reply is the same. The rules are sweeping and must be enforced in every case.

That the State means to rigidly enforce the quarantine is demonstrated by an incident that occurred at Berwick Saturday. Louis Bloom drove a herd of cattle across the line from Columbia into Luzerne county, intending to take them to Hazleton. It is alleged that he was notified that he was breaking the quarantine but paid no heed. The State Livestock Sanitary board at its headquarters in Danville was notified, when Bloom's arrest was ordered. Under instructions from headquarters the cattle were returned to their starting point at Evansville. Bloom's cattle are now under quarantine as are also those of William Lamon, whose farm was their stopping place. A violation of the quarantine carries with it a penalty of $100 or imprisonment of six months.

In Danville at present are some natives of Germany, who recall the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in that country and are surprised at the drastic measures adopted here to eradicate the disease. In Germany the cattle were not killed.

In 1901, Dr. Pearson states, aphthous fever broke out in Germany and the government tried to stamp it out with the quarantine method. It cost the government $50,000,000 before it was finally wiped out. Besides there was considerable loss of life In one town alone 26 children died ai the result of aphthous fever.

ALL JOIN IN WEEK OF PRAYER.

Christians of All Names Asked to Join in Supplication—1st Week in Advent.

General interest is being aroused just now over the week of prayer which will begin on November 29th and continue during the first week in Advent.

This special week of prayer is being held throughout the world as the result of a conference of representatives of seven lay brotherhoods in the United States held in Chicago. Following the conference men's societies of all churches were communicated with, so that all over the world, even to the remotest islands of the sea, the word to observe the week of prayer has gone out.

"KEEP OFF THE MONUMENT."

That is the warning that is hung on each side of the monument in Market Square, and while it is not ornamental, it was made necessary by the fact that children have been defacing the monument by walking around the base with their muddy shoes. Policemen have been ordered to see that they keep off, but it will probably occur that the only way to keep the base of the memorial from being a play ground and a loafing place will be to put an iron fence around it.

DAILY SERVICES.

During next week nightly services will be held in St. Paul's Church, when special intercession will be made for all men and boys. On Wednesday evening the Rector will deliver an address. All male members of the parish are specially invited, but the meetings are not exclusively for men, and all members of the congregation, and the public generally, are welcome.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

John Reighard, executor of the estate of B. F. Reighard, late of Mifflinburg, Pa., will sell on Friday, December 11, 1908 at one o'clock, p. m. a farm situated in Scott township, adjoining lands of James Reichard, Harvey Creveling, B. F. Zarr and others, and containing over 156 acres. It has a two story frame dwelling, barn, and other buildings.

The sale will take place at the court house in Bloomsburg.

LODGE OF SORROW.

The local lodge of Elks has fixed Sunday, December 6th for the holding of their annual lodge of sorrow. Rev. J. R. Murphy will deliver the address.

PATENT OFFICE FREAKS.

Among the many queer things at the Patent Office at Washington, perhaps the very queerest is the process lately patented for turning corpses into gold statues, or incidentally into silver or bronze, if money is an object, says the Post-Dispatch.

No more "dust to dust" for the human body. Burial itself may be done away with, and our dear departed may stand around our homes for all time.

The name of the patentee is David J. Block, a letter carrier, of Chicago. He says he has been eight years experimenting, and now can turn the body of a man weighing 185 pounds into pure gold for $515 000 and into pure silver for $300,000. He makes a bronze statue, premeating the flesh to a depth of one-eighth of an inch, which can be done for $2000, and he guarantees that to preserve a corpse intact for 100 years. Possibly he will go on and invent some crockery process for even less money—but that might be dangerous because so breakable, and one does not want to see one's loved one broken up about the house.

Mr. Block has, in fact, sprung on the Patent Office a very startling idea. He has some samples of his work that are amazing, to say the least. Among them is a bunch of American Beauty roses metalized five years ago. They are as hard as a rock, but perfectly natural in coloring, and when he opens the box to take them out the scent seems to be as strong as in a fresh-cut rose. His wife wears hatpins made by him of other roses—one an American Beauty, another a pink tea rose and a third a white rose. These he metalized two years ago. She has worn them constantly, winter and summer, in all kinds of weather. The odor of them is exactly like that of freshly picked roses.

Of course, Mr. Block naturally refuses to divulge the process by which he thinks he has conquered the forces of disintegration. He has arranged with one of the largest casket companies in the country to handle the process. He says he can never turn undertaker himself, but he can show anybody else how to do it, so that there could be no possibility of mistakes.

What a Monkey Wrench is.

Not Quite So Zoological as its Misleading Name Might Imply.

Of a plain tool with a droll name the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser* says:

A "monkey wrench" is not so named because it is a handy thing to monkey with, or for any kindred reason. "Monkey" is not its name at all, but "Moncky." Charles Moncky, the inventor of it, sold his patent for $2000, and invested the money in a house in Williamsburg, Kings county, where he now lives. *Iron*, a London trade paper, says that 80,000 dozen Moncky wrenches are exported to Europe annually. "The toolmakers and machinists of Europe," says *Iron*, "such as Krupp, of Germany, Whitworth & Armsrong, of England, and Hotchkiss, of France, with their vast resources, are unable to produce a Moncky or screw-bar wrench equal to the American wrenches, and consequently they have to import these tools from the States."

On the same subject the same journal continues: "Our American contemporaries have every cause to be surprised at the astonishing fact that thousands of tons of scrap-iron are every year taken to the United States and there converted into the simplest of American manufactures, the sad or laundry iron, and then exported back to Europe at no small profit. There is no one corner of Europe where the American small-cast hardware is not on sale. In the matter of the common pocket boxwood rules, the American manufacturers so far excel all others that, if not all European nations, certainly all nations outside of Europe are supplied from America. The manufacturers there print on the rule whatever system of measurement is followed by the country for which the goods are intended. American augers and auger-bits are used the world over, no other nation being able to compete. The Americans with such facts before them may well be proud of their manufactures."

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Mrs. Nora Beishline, Mr. G W. Hudson, Mr. Abraham Kline. Cards Miss Helen Espy, Mr. Herbert J. Rober, Mr. H. J. Rober.

KAISER SURRENDERS GERMANY REJOICES

Chancellor's Plan Talk Brings a Promice to Cease Personal Rule in Empire.

EMPEROR MAKES PUBLIC PLEDGE

Will Not Meddle with Foreign Policies and Will Adopt Constitutional Methods—Von Buelow Fearlessly Presents Proofs of Subjects' Anger.

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 24.—Forced by the tide of popular anger that swept the empire from end to end, Emperor William yielded to the Nation, and promised henceforth to conform himself to constitutional methods of conducting the policies of Germany.

Chancellor von Buelow, who had undertaken to communicate to the Emperor a straightforward and unvarnished statement of how the German people viewed his interview in The London Telegraph and other personal interventions in affairs of State had an interview with him at the new palace in Potsdam. At its conclusion the Emperor made formal promise to his people that he would not in the future act except through the Chancellor and his associate Ministers.

This promise was made public in the Reichsanzeiger, the official gazette of the empire.

Prince von Buelow had determined upon handing in his resignation if the Emperor had not met the country's demands, but as such a situation did not arise the audience ended with the Emperor saying to the Imperial Chancellor that he reposed full confidence in his wisdom.

Within half an hour after the Chancellor's return to Berlin bulletins issued gratis by the evening newspapers, reporting a favorable issue of the meeting between the Emperor and the Prince, were eagerly snatched by an anxious public. The whole nation had awaited with suspense the word from the palace.

It is certain now in the minds of the German people that a great step has been taken toward freer Government. Interpreted by the events leading up to it, the least that this declaration of the Emperor can mean is that he promises to limit his freedom of speech and observe carefully constitutional forms, in taking initiative without the advice and consent of the premier Minister.

CATTLE PLAGUE NOW IN NEW YORK,

Dread Foot and Mouth Disease Brought in from Canada.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The dread foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle of northern New York.

News of the outbreak came from Buffalo, and the six counties surrounding that city will be placed under quarantine. A large force of inspectors and veterinarians left for Buffalo to begin the work of stamping out the plague.

The disease appeared at Danville, Pa., a week ago, and Secretary Wilson sent nine men there. Later he increased the number to thirty, and then to fifty, and he placed four counties in that part of Pennsylvania under strict quarantine.

It is believed that the disease was brought into the country by a small number of cattle imported from Canada through the customs district of Niagara Falls.

DOUBLE AUTO KILLING SHOCKS COMMUNITY.

Hot on Trail of Men Who Ran Down Kramer and Purdy.

Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 25.—While the citizens and authorities of Ossining and vicinity have frequently been wrought up over the question of automobile speeding, which has long been prevalent in this section, nothing has ever been known approaching the storm of indignation aroused by the running down and killing Saturday night of William Kramer and William Arthur Purdy, which occurred near the entrance to William Rockefeller's Sleepy Hollow estate. It is freely characterized as the cruelest and most cold-blooded affair of the kind that ever happened in this part of the State. The authorities are hot on the trail of the miscreants.

DIED ON WIFE'S COFFIN

Houghtaling Had Prayed that He Might Be Taken with Her.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 24.—Francis S. Houghtaling, aged seventy-four, fell dead while holding the door for the undertaker to place a casket in his home for his wife, Martha Houghtaling, who had died twenty hours before.

The couple celebrated their golden wedding only a few weeks ago. They were much devoted to each other and had never been separated a day for more than forty years.

He had prayed to be taken with his wife and he fell across her casket. Both were buried in the same grave to-day.

DIES IN ARMS OF BROTHER HE SHOT.

New Yorker, Demanding Share of Estate, Attacks Favored Heir and Slays Himself.

Pittsburg, Nov. 24.—Following a quarrel over their estate, Reuben Crown, whose home is in New York City, is dead, and his brother, Joseph Crown, a prominent attorney, of this city, is dying here.

Reuben came to the office of his brother, on the fifth floor of the Bakewell Building, and demanded money. He was refused.

"You'll settle with me or I'll kill us both," he declared, and drawing a revolver he fired a bullet into the back of his brother and then fired a second shot through the roof of his own mouth.

Joseph fell over Reuben, and the two brothers, dying, and locked in arms, fell across the floor. Other lawyers in nearby buildings heard the shots or saw the tragedy through adjoining windows, rushed to the scene.

It was some time before the door could be forced open. Then Reuben was found dead, while Joseph was hurried to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Joseph is thirty-eight years old, Reuben was forty-two. There was some property left when their parents died, and Joseph was made trustee of it, because Reuben was not very "steady." About six months ago Reuben came here and registered at Newell's Hotel. Each day he called on Joseph and demanded money, being at times very abusive. John A. Perley, a brother-in-law of both men, called at the morgue and took charge of the remains. He would give no additional information.

Joseph Crown was wealthy in his own right and prominent in Republican politics of Pittsburg.

1,000 INFECTED CATTLE

Pennsylvania Authorities Start to Eradicate "Foot and Mouth" Disease.

Danville, Pa., Nov. 23.—A report received at the federal and State headquarters established here by officials investigating the apthous fever among the cattle states that the veterinarians discovered thirty-five well defined cases of the diseases among cattle in Montgomery county, in the vicinity of Norristown. The disease was traced to a carload of twenty-two cattle shipped into Montgomery county from Buffalo. Each one of these animals was located, and in all, it is said, thirty-five cases were found, and all of the infected cattle were killed.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Schoch said of the State's work that up to the present time more than one thousand cattle have been kiled, besides swine.

The report that five children in this vicinity are victims of the disease is discounted by the statement of Dr. Fox, of the State Health Department, who came here from Harrisburg. He examined the children, who are convalescent, and says that it is doubtful if they ever had the disease.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 23.—Announcement was made at the State Department of Agriculture that ten counties of the State are affected by the foot and mouth cattle disease, and that there is danger of the disease spreading into other counties. Agents of the State have discovered that farmers throughout the State have been buying cattle in large numbers and that most of the shipments were made through the Buffalo yards, so that there is no telling where the disease will appear.

MISTAKEN FOR A DEER

Hunter Shot in the Usual Way in Vermont Woods.

Beecher Falls, Vt., Nov. 24.—Edward Lamieux of Clarksville, N. H., was shot and killed by A. E. Bodge of Boston. The men were hunting on Cedar Stream, when Bodge, catching a glimpse of Lamieux through the bushes, fired, thinking he was shooting at a deer.

Bodge is a Pullman car conductor and has been running into this town for the last three summers. Lamieux worked in a factory here. He leaves a widow and four children.

SUFFRAGIST VICTORY.

Chicago May Give Women Vote on Municipal Questions.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The greatest victory in forty years' agitation for equal suffrage in Illinois has been won. The charter committee, by a vote of 6 to 4, adopted a resolution declaring for a bill giving women the right to vote fr all municipal officers and on all quetiosns of policy which have to do with the municipality.

$10,000 as Prize for Aviation.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Auto-Aero Committee of the Auto Club of France has decided to establish a grand prize for aviation. The prize wil be completed for in 1909 and its value wil be about $40,000.

Cholera Ends in Manila.

Manila, Nov. 20.—While occasional cases of cholera are reported to the authorities, the epidemic is now unquestionably at an end.

Chinese Duel.

On Sunday afternoon a Chinaman is reported to have been killed in a house at Talat Piu, Bangkok, Siam, as the result of a duel with another Chinaman. They fought with the two forefingers of each hand, stabbing each other with these in the region of the spleen and at the same time on the other side of the body. A strongly built coolie using the weight of his body could certainly give a nasty blow in that part of the body, even with two fingers and repeated blows of the kind are said usually to prove fatal. The men who go for this kind of contest practice every morning stabbing bags of rice or of paddy with these fingers till they can use them like a piece of iron.

Japan's Forests.

Japanese forests have been managed longer than any in Europe. They were controlled before the birth of Christ and during the early Christian centuries tree planting on water sheds to prevent floods was enforced by frequent edicts. Regularly appointed officers supervised the work. China has persistently destroyed her forests.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Reuben Miller, late of Mifflin Township, Columbia County, deceased, will expose to public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

at 2 p. m.,

the following described real estate: All that certain lot of land situate on the south side of the Main street of the village of Mifflinville, in said Township, bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot of Harrison Miller, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot of R. J. Berninger; on which is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

The above property is a desirable residence, with fruit and water on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the balance of the one-fourth at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths within six months of said confirmation with interest at five per cent; or the purchaser may pay said three-fourths at any earlier time.

R. A. BERNINGER,
Administrator c. t. a.

Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 11-26-4t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE —of— VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of Benjamin F. Reighard, Dec'd.

IN PARTITION.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for the County of Union, Pennsylvania, under proceedings in Partition of the real estate of Benj. F. Reighard, late of Mifflinburg, in said county of Union, dec'd., the undersigned will expose at public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908,

at one o'clock, p. m.

All that certain tract of farm land, designated as parcel "d" in said partition proceedings, situate in Scott township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and bounded on the north by lands of James Reichard and public road leading from Paper Mill to Espy, on the east by public road, Light Street to Espy, on the south by lands of Harvey Creveling, B. F. Zarr and others, and on the west by lands of Harvey Creveling, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Six Acres and Thirty-Seven Perches (156 A. 37 P.) whereon are

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING,

a Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Spring House, etc.

TERMS: Fifteen per cent. cash on day of sale: thirty-five per cent. on the first day of April, 1909; the balance to remain secured upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of Benj. F. Reighard, the interest thereon to be paid to her as her dower and the principal at her death to the persons entitled.

JOHN REIGHARD,
Executor.

11-19-4t.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS

Notice is hereby given that the following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County on Monday, December 7th, A. D. 1908 by the Clerk of said Court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Samuel Trump, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, proceeds from mortgage $300.

Estate of Elisha Brugler, late of Hemlock Township, deceased, personalty $300.

Estate of John Sweeny late of Pine Township, deceased, personalty $10, realty $150.

Estate of Samuel Giger, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased. Personalty $300.00.

Estate of William G. Rhodomoyer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased. Personalty $300.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk O. C.
Clerk's Office
Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 11, '08.

ORDINANCE No. 23.

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances, on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highways within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; and prescribing the manner of placing the same, and regulating the use of the streets, alleys and highways by said Company.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, do ordain and enact as follows

SECTION 1. That permission be and is hereby granted to The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highwavs within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; subject to the following provisions:

SECTION 2. That all poles erected by said Company shall be neat and symmetrical, and shall not be less than twenty (20) feet above the surface of the ground, and shall be so located as in no way to interfere with the safety or convenience of persons traveling on or over the said streets, alleys and highways; and in the work of installing and maintaining its underground system, said Company shall not open or encumber more of any street, alley or highway than will be necessary to enable it to perform same with proper economy and efficiency; nor shall it permit such opening or encumbrance to remain for a longer period than shall be necessary to do the work for which said opening shall have been made.

SECTION 3. That all work done under the provisions of this ordinance in said Borough shall be subject to the supervision of the Highway Committee thereof, and said Company shall replace and properly relay any sidewalk or street pavement which may have been displaced or damaged by it in the construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough.

SECTION 4. That space on the poles erected or in the conduits laid under the provisions of this ordinance shall be reserved, free of charge for the purpose of carrying a wire or wires of any Fire Alarm or Police Telegraph system now in use, or which may hereafter be adopted by said Borough; in no case, however, shall said wire or wires carry high-tension currents.

SECTION 5. That the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall be permitted to place its wires on the poles of other companies, having the right to maintain same within said Borough upon such arrangement as the two companies may agree.

SECTION 6. That the said Company shall maintain all poles, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, manholes, distributing poles and all other apparatus erected or constructed under the provisions of this ordinance, in good and safe order and condition; and shall at all times fully indemnify, protect and save harmless the said Borough from and against all actions, claims, suits, damages and charges, and against all loss and necessary expenditures, arising from the erection, construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough; or from its neglect or failure to maintain the said apparatus in good and safe order and condition.

SECTION 7. That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to grant unto the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania any exclusive right, or to prevent a grant of similar privileges to other companies.

SECTION 8. That The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall, under its seal and by its proper officers, within sixty (60) days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, signify in writing its acceptance of all the terms, conditions, regulations and restrictions in this ordinance contained; in default of which, this ordinance shall become null and void and of no effect.

SECTION 9. That all advertising or printing fees incurred by the Borough of Orangeville, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in connection with the passage of this ordinance, shall be paid by The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1908.

C. M. COOKE,
President of Council

Attest: CLINTON HERRING,
Secretary.

Approved October 6th, 1908.

H. B. LOW,
Chief Burgess.

11-5-4t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of December A. D. 1908, and confirmed nisi and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute.

1. Second account of T. J. Vanderslice, Trustee of Jacob Moyer estate.

2. First and final account of David A. Shultz, committee of the person and estate of Charles Easterbrook a lunatic.

3. Third and final account of A. Z. Schoch, Assignee of I. W. McKelvy for benefit of creditors.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Prothy.
Prothy's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 11, '08.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for the election of a President, Board of Directors and Treasurer and the transaction of the general business of the company will be held at the office of the Company in the Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, the 23rd day of Novemoer A. D. 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

N. U. FUNK, Secy.
10-29-4t

When a man makes a fool of himself over the same woman more than once his case is pretty nearly hopeless.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER
To All Our Subscribers

The Great
AMERICAN FARMER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the drum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF
Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN
The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BURGLARS' GAZETTE IN RUSSIA.

"Trades Paper" Contains All the News of the "Craft."

St. Petersburg.—A "trade paper" for burglars is now published in St. Petersburg. It is called the "Bostatska Gazette," or the "Barefooted Gazette"—the title being apparently an illusion to the stealthy ways of its readers.

The paper contains full reports of the latest thefts and burglaries, articles by experts on the art of burguary and what to avoid in pursuing it, and columns of advice and hints to help the beginner. Naturally the paper is published in strict secrecy, but the police will sooner or later discover its printing office and suppress it.

Paris Abates a Nuisance.

The Paris prefect of police has decided that in future no more licenses to play barrel organs in that city will be granted.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SOOTHING SPRAY of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh. Some of them describe it as a Godsend, and no wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes freely, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing, purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to satisfy. Sold by all druggists for 75 c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The wheel of fortune has turned many a man's head.

People who "take notice" must have observed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of known composition. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone as the only ready-put-up medicide for the cure of women's peculiar ailments that bears on the wrapper a full list of the ingredients composing it, printed in plain English. It is the "Favorite Prescription" of a Specialist in woman's peculiar diseases and not a "patent medicine." Made of the roots of native, medicinal plants without alcohol or other harmful ingredients Dr. Pierce's "Prescription" has been the favorite cure for the weaknesses, pains, drains and disorders of the womanly system which has stood the test of forty years of experience. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving ingredients and what well-recognized authorities of all schools of medicine say of them.

20 BURIED ALIVE BY EXPLODING SEWER

Victims Buried Under Tons of Debris 50 Feet Down, While Many Slide to Death.

STREET MADE A FLAMING CRATER.

Fire and Flood Follow Collapse of Big Excavation in Brooklyn—Playing Children Engulfed—Samuel Prout Perishes After Rescue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A dozen workmen, five children and a woman who was passing at the time, and probably others, were buried alive in a great sewer explosion which turned Gold street, Brooklyn, into a flaming crater at a little after 9:30 in the morning. The cause is a mystery, the most probable theory being that a leaking gas pipe had filled the excavation with gas, which was ignited. The explosion tore up one hundred feet of street, broke a great concrete sewer into a thousand fragments and threatened the destruction of the frame and brick houses, with their occupants, on either side of the way.

The blast came without warning. As a consequence persons passing in the street at the time, all unsuspicious of danger, were overwhelmed in an instant. A middle-aged woman and two children were walking along the sidewalk and several other small boys and girls were playing in the street, and nearly all were probably overwhelmed.

If school had been out and the street had had its usual population of children the list of dead would have been much longer. It is likely that about twenty-six persons lost their lives in the explosion. Some of the observers and the workmen set the number as low as twelve or fifteen.

Samuel Prout, formerly a member of the Woodhaven Fire Department, was standing near the entrance to the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He saw a woman fall when the flames burst out of the hole and dragged her out of danger. He then returned to assist two Italians who were trying to clamber into the street. Prout fell into the hole and was burned to death. His is the only body recovered. He was 56 years old.

The police gave out the following list of those who are believed to have been caught in the cavein and to have died but whose bodies have not yet been recovered:

Amandi, Francisco, laborer.
Amandi, John, laborer.
Anderson, Gustave, foreman of carpenters.
Blackman, Emil, laborer.
Brady, Cecelia, 7 years old.
Cosani, Christopher, laborer.
Dalton, William, 6 years old.
Doherty, Vincent, 10 years old.
Farrell, Charles, foreman of concrete workers.
Green, Felix, laborer.
Johnston, Alexander, laborer.
Nelson, Charles, laborer.
O'Grady, John, 6 years old.
Pane, Gus, laborer.
Schiffmeyer, Fred, city inspector of sewers.
Waldo, Gus, laborer.

CHINESE MISSION LANDS IN AMERICA.

May Take Up Important Negotiations for Chinese Government.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—Conveying to the American Government the gratitude of the Chinese people for the remittance of a debt amounting to nearly $14,000,000, Grand Councilor Tang Shao Yi, a powerful figure in the affairs of the Chinese Empire, arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Mongolia. With him were Prince Tsai-Fu, a member of the royal family, and a retinue of fifty attaches. In his honor the Dragon flag flew from the mastheads of a score of vessels in the bay, guns mounted on the harbor front boomed out a salute, and thousands of his countrymen thronged the wharf, where his escort landed.

NEW YORK'S ARMY OF DEPENDENT MINORS.

33,556 Homeless Little Ones in Public Institutions in This State.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 25.—There were 33,556 children under institutional care in homes subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities on Oct. 1, the close of the State's fiscal year, according to the report of Secretary R. W. Hill.

Compared with the census returns of 1900 this number of dependent children is greater than the permanent population of Atlantic City, Elmira, Topeka and many other well-known cities.

There is a steady increase in the army of dependent children in New York State. In 1907 there were 31,943 and in 1906, 30,618.

Oberlin M. Carter at Work.

Mexico, Mo., Nov. 20.—Oberlin M. Carter, former Captain of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., was found today acting as superintendent at the Mexican Brick and Fire Clay Company plant here.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered From Every Source and From All Over the Globe.

DOMESTIC.

Rear-Admiral Capps made a spirited defense of our battle-ships at a banquet in Chicago, seconding his remarks by letters from Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Evans and Schley.

John D. Rockefeller testified that he had no hand in forming the Standard Oil Trust, and that the men responsible for it were Samuel C. T. Dodd, a lawyer, now dead, and Henry M. Flagler.

John D. Rockefeller, cross-examined in New York by Frank B. Kellogg, the Government's special counsel, showed a surprising lack of memory when asked pertinent questions, but admitted that the Standard Oil Company had accepted rebates.

The Democratic National Campaign Committee received $620,000 from 75,000 contributors, and the Republicans more than $1,000,000 from 15,000 contributors.

The plan for the reorganization of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was put into operation.

Mrs. Elihu Root fell heir to $500,000 by the will of her mother filed for probate at Riverhead, L. I.

Mayor McClellan is in favor of saving Madison Square Garden and believes some plan may be reached whereby it can be taken over by the city of New York.

Shareholders representing 55 per cent. of the $100,000 capital of the United States Express Company ask Gov. Hughes to investigate its affairs and to urge legislation that will permit the majority to participate in its management.

At a meeting of traffic managers it was decided to make a general advance of 10 per cent. in freight rates.

Emile Stricker, who drove Robert Graves' Mercedes automobile in the Vanderbilt Cup race, met death when his car overturned in a twenty-four hour event at Birmingham.

FOREIGN.

Lord Roberts told the House of Lords that Britain is likely to lose supremacy at sea unless she keeps at home an army strong enough to prevent any possible invasion.

The Socialists and Radicals in Germany are already making plans for a great campaign at the next election on the issue of a ministry responsible to the Reichstag.

The English government announced that New Jersey had been added to the States from which cattle are refused entry into England.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted a subvention of $20,000 for the establishment of airship garages and prizes to aviators.

The British cruiser Invincible, though her trials were made in rough seas, attained a speed of twenty-nine knots an hour.

Prince Chun, the new Chinese regent, was reported to have clashed with the new Dowager Empress and the Imperial Council.

Marines and officers of the Pacific squadron in the Philippines held themselves in readiness to proceed to China in case the crisis results in their being ordered there.

Advices from Peking discredit the rumors that the Emperor and Empress of China were poisoned; no disorders are reported in any section of the country; the police have stopped the runs on native banks.

WASHINGTON.

Nearly three hundred men in the Washington Navy Yard will be dismissed January 1 in order to meet the appropriations made by Congress.

Richmond P. Hobson appealed to the President to retain the battle ship fleet in the Pacific, setting forth among his arguments the unrest in China and menace of war from Japan.

Lumbermen appearing before the Ways and Means Committee were divided, one camp demanding, the other decrying, protection for that industry.

The American Federation of Labor adopted the report of Samuel Gompers and passed a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's policy for the conservation of national resources.

Secretary Newberry officially reprimanded Lieutenant Evans in accordance with the findings of a court martial.

SPORTS.

F. B. Alexander, American, lost the final round for the Victorian lawn tennis championship in Australia to A. F. Wilding by 6—4, 0—6, 2—6, 2—6.

Yale's football receipts will amount to about $70,000 this Fall, the largest items being $33,000 from the game yesterday and $28,000 from the Yale-Princeton match. The Yale-Brown game netted about $4,000 to Yale. Yale cleared about $20,000 during the season.

Joe Choynski, who has been in retirement for some time, says that he wants to take another crack at the heavyweight championship.

SAMPSON'S DEATH RESULTS IN A FEUD

Family Refuses to Accept the Suicide Theory—Break with Allyns.

GUN TESTS ADD TO MYSTERY

Admiral's Nephew Could Hardly Have Been His Own Slayer—Wife Whose Note from Youth Caused Quarrel, Reminds Silent.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Macedon is thronged with visitors to the cemetery where lies the body of Harry Sampson, who was mysteriously shot to death at the Allyn home, three miles from Macedon, on the morning of November 1, and to the Allyn home, the scene of the tragedy.

Mrs. Sampson, who had quarreled with her husband a short time prior to his death, spent practically all of the day within the Allyn home, where her mother, Mrs. Frank P. Allyn, lies critically ill. Mrs. Sampson still maintained the silence enjoined by her attorney.

George Tinklepaugh, of Palmyra, Mrs. Sampson's attorney, said that Mrs. Sampson did not testify at the inquest because she could not have added anything to the evidence, except to say that she was upstairs in the Allyn home when the shooting occurred.

Since the beginning of the inquest a feud has sprung up between the Allyn and Sampson families. Members of the Sampson family are of the opinion that Harry Sampson did not die of his own hand, and swear to bring the slayer to justice.

All interest now seems to be centred in ascertaining the name of the mysterious Rochester man so often referred to at the inquest by Mrs. Sampson's attorney, and who is also said to be the author of the letter, now destroyed, which caused the quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Sampson. There are all kinds of stories of relations with a mysterious "George," whom Mrs. Sampson was said to have visited in Rochester and to whom she is said to have represented herself as being unmarried.

Could a man six feet one inch in height hold a .33 calibre rifle with a 22-inch barrel in front of him and discharge it almost directly into the centre of his breast without powder-marking his clothing? If he could, why would he assume that unnatural position when seeking to commit suicide?

These are questions of importance in determining how young Harry Sampson came to his death.

Experiments made by a correspondent with a rifle of the kind which Harry Sampson is said to have used in killing himself, prove that with the muzzle of the gun held six inches away from a shirt of the fabric of that worn by young Sampson on the day of his death the shirt was not only powder marked, but set afire. Held one foot away distinct powder marks were left. At a greater distance none could be seen.

Those who cling to the theory that young Sampson was murdered—and they are many in this community, where he was well known and well liked and where he had scores of relatives—maintain that the rifle, if in his hands when discharged, must have been held in a grotesquely unnatural and strained position in order to inflict such a wound as caused the young man's death.

The scene of the tragedy is a long, rambling old-fashioned farm house, half of which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Allyn, and the other half by Harry Sampson and his wife. Frank Allyn, a young brother of Mrs. Sampson, slept on the Sampson side of the house.

WEDS HIS FORMER ADOPTED DAUGHTER

George F. D. Paine, of Boston, on Way to Ceylon with Bride.

Boston, Nov. 24.—George F. D. Paine, the wealthy furniture manufacturer of this city, is now bound for Ceylon with his bride, who was his adopted daughter, Miss Margaret Johns Paine. The adoption was legally annulled in order that he might marry her.

Mr. Paine's first wife was insane for a number of years and died two months ago. He and his adopted daughter have been devoted to her.

GREAT HIGHWAY PLAN

$6,000,000 Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg to Be Urged.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—Gov. Stuart will recommend that the Legislature which convenes in January appropriate $6,000,000 for the construction of a State highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. This will be the leading feature of the Governor's message to the Legislature, the preparation of which he now has in hand.

England Bars Pennsylvania Cattle.

London, Nov. 20.—The Board of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the importing of cattle from Pennsylvania, owing to the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease there.

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

POINTS ABOUT NEEDLES

Every Year We Use, Lose and Break 300,000,000

TWENTY-ONE PROCESSES

These Little Instruments Are the Finished Product of American Ingenuity, Skill and Workmanship—Process Through Which Wire Must Pass to Become a Needle.

One needle is a pretty small item, but the daily consumption of something like 3,000,000 needles all over the world makes a pretty big total. Every year the women of the United States break, lose, and use about 300,000,000 of these little instruments.

Our needles are the finished products of American ingenuity, skill and workmanship, and yet how many people threading a needle or taking a stitch, have ever given a thought to the various processes through which the wire must pass ere it comes out a needle? The manufacture of a single needle includes some twenty-one or twenty-two different processes, as follows: Cutting the wire into lengths; straightening by rubbing while heated; pointing the ends on grind stones; stamping impression for the eyes; grooving; eyeing, the eye being pierced by screw presses; splitting, threading the double needle by the eyes on short lengths of fine wire; filing, removing the "cheek" left on each side of the eye by stamping; breaking, separating the two needles on the one length of wire; heading, heads filed and smoothed to remove burr left by stamping and breaking; hardening in oil, the needle is thus made brittle; tempering; picking, separating those crooked in hardening; straightening the crooked ones; scouring and polishing; blueing, softening the eyes by heat; drilling or cleaning out the sides of the eye; head-grinding; point-setting, or the final sharpening; final polishing; then papering, and finally labeling. For wrapping, purple paper is used, because it prevents rusting.

There are many sorts an kinds of needles: First, there is the surgeon's grewsome outfit—the probing needle, made for tracking bullets or hidden cavities of pus; the hairlip needle, the long pins for pinning open wounds, the post-mortem needle of curious pattern. Some of these little instruments are thin, some are thick; others are long and straight; others, again, curve once, twice or three times. The veterinary surgeon has his special outfit also. The cook's needles are wonderfully, fearfully made. His larding needle is used to sew large pieces of meat together. The trussing needle is made on purpose to insert melted butter or sauce, right into the vitals of a Christmas turkey. It is hollow, and has a large opening into which the sauce is poured. Nor less interesting are needles which the upholsterer uses. Some are half curved, and some have round points. He has needles with curious eyes—long, round, egg, and counter-sunk eyes; the same kinds of needles are used by collar-makers. Then there are the delicate needles used by wig makers, glove makers and weavers; these are often as fine as a hair. The glove needles are splendid specimens of skillful workmanship; the finest of them have three-cornered points. The great sail needle which has to be pushed with a steel palm, would puzzle most people; so, too, the broom-maker's needle, which must also be pushed with a steel palm. The curious knitting-machine needle, with its latchet; the arrasene and crewel needles, and the needle for shirring machines; the weaver's pin for picking up broken threads, with an open eye in the hook. The long instrument used by milliners, the needle of the rag-baler, the knife-point ham needle used in the stock yards, the astrakhan needle—these and other varieties do not call for special notice.

The needle as we see it to-day is the evolved product of centuries of invention. In its primitive form it was made of bone, ivory or wool. The making of Spanish needles was introduced into England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Point by point the manufacture has improved, until the little instrument is one of the highly finished products of nineteenth century machinery and skill.

DECMBER JURORS.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at December term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

D. R. Coffman, Bloomsburg.
Franklin Maurer, Montour.
Harry Mensch, Catawissa.
Philip Conrad, Berwick.
C. K. McAnall, Berwick.
M. E. Rittenhouse, Briarcreek.
Oscar Cherrington, Locust.
John Lockman, Catawissa.
O. F. Ferris Berwick.
W. C. Bond, West Berwick.
J. H. Eisenhower, Mifflin.
M. L. Gerrard, Berwick.
W. H. Confair, West Berwick.
D. K. Hayman, Berwick.
Harry Crawford, Mt. Pleasant.
Thomas Miller, Berwick.
W. M. Lemons, Bloomsburg.
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville.
John Heiley, Benton.
Josiah Fritz, Sugarloaf.
G. A. Laub, West Berwick.
John Dodson, West Berwick.
B. F. Shollenberger, Berwick.
J. H. Ertwine, Bloomsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—First Week.

Daniel Levan, Locust.
W. E. Diettrick, Scott.
Henry Longenberger, West Berwick.
W. C. Sponsler, Briarcreek.
J. A. Shuman, Main.
Allison Essick, Madison.
W. Case Richart, Bloomsburg.
H. W. Kisner, Millville.
H. W. Paden, Berwick.
Philip Hirleman, Jackson.
Jacob Rhodes, Hemlock.
Frank Getz, Berwick.
A. R. Kingsbury, Berwick.
D. E. Hughes, Scott.
Wm. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
David Remley, West Berwick.
D. P. Smith, Briarcreek.
W. D. Quackenbush, Berwick.
John Thomas, Greenwood.
W. S. Laubach, Benton.
C. W. Sanders, Pine.
Nicholas Wells, Centralia.
J. M. Fairchi'd, West Berwick.
Martin Bloom, Conyngham.
W. A. Scott, Berwick.
Jacob Steiner, Bloomsburg.
J. E. Snyder, Mifflin.
I. J. Hess, West Berwick.
John A. Smethers, Berwick.
Edward Bower, Berwick.
W. E. Peters, Bloomsburg.
John Fry, Bloomsburg.
Harry Trego, Berwick.
F. N. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.
Donaldson Lester, Sugarloaf.
W. D. Knorr, Bloomsburg.
M. W. Hess, Fishing Creek.
J. M. Rider, Catawissa.
Carson Deihl, Beaver.
D. C. Welliver, Madison.
Thomas W. Miller, Center.
John W. Rinker, Bloomsburg.
Z. A. Butt, Benton.
John A. Chapin, Benton.
James Shelhamer, Center.
John Shellenberger, Scott.
Ira Kline, Sugarloaf.
Frank Kline, Greenwood.

TRAVERSE JURORS, Second W

Robert Morris, Bloomsburg.
J. W. Wintersteen, Mifflin.
C. W. Frantz, Berwick.
H. J. Pursel, Bloomsburg.
D. W. Witaker, Conyngham.
O. V. Taylor, Berwick.
D. E. Krum, Bloomsburg.
C. A. Brittain, Fishingcreek.
O. E. Sutton, Benton.
B. R. Laubach, Sugarloaf.
J. B. McClure, Pine.
Jeremiah Berninger, Catawissa.
J. H. Blaine, Benton.
A. T. Lowry, Berwick.
Clark Kressler, Bloomsburg.
C. A. Marr, West Berwick.
S. R. Dyer, Locust.
Thos. Griffith, Centralia.
S. C. Creasy, Bloomsburg.
I. T. Austin, Fishing Creek.
Duval Dickson, Berwick.
H. W. Miller, Sugarloaf.
J. W. Kelchner, Berwick.
J. W. Rarig, Briarcreek.
J. C Cryder, Center.
Clark Bower, Berwick.
W. W. Hartman, Briarcreek.
V. P. Bowman, Mifflin.
Evan Buckalew, Benton.
R. C. Ludwig, West Berwick.
Amos Neihard, Orangeville.
Samuel Hess, West Berwick.
B. B. Freas, Bloomsburg.
I. C. Rhodes, Beaver.
C. A. Miller, Bloomsburg
Charles Creasy, Catawissa.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:50, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 28
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	†9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 18	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	†3 37	†7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	†3 40	†7 21	8 16
Laubachs	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†1010	†3 47	†7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 43
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	.....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 53	†7 22	12 05
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 16
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	...	..		8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

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† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

No Mystery at All.

Mr. Bryan declares in his newspaper, The *Commoner*, that the causes of his defeat are mysterious. He believes that the splendid platform adopted by the Denver convention ought to have commanded sufficient support of the American electorate to have carried our party to assured victory. Unquestionably that is true. The workingmen of the country ought to have been practically a unit for the Denver ticket. The victims of the tariff robbery, and they constitute a vast majority of the people, ought to have been equally earnest and quite unanimous for the Democratic ticket. But the result disappointed these expectations.

There is no mystery about the matter, however. The Democrats carried Ohio for the principles expressed in the Denver platform in the election of Judson Harman for Governor. They expressed their confidence in and fidelity to those principles in Minnesota through the election of Johnson to the office of Governor. They carried Indiana for Democratic principles in the election of their candidate for Governor and a majority of the General Assembly. They proved that the principles are stronger than the candidate in every State in the Union except one. As a matter of fact it was the Democratic candidate and not Democratic principles that was defeated.

Mr. Bryan ought not to have been nominated as the candidate of the party this year. He must have known that the people are not willing to put him in the presidential office and in consenting to, if not actually directing the undemocratic treatment of the rightfully chosen delegates to the Denver convention from Pennsylvania, he revealed an unfitness for the office which probably influenced the votes of thousands against him. In view of these things there is no mystery about the result of the election. It simply expressed the determination of the people to take no chances with Mr. Bryan in the office of President.—Bellefonte *Watchman*.

Roosevelt Will Be Leader in New York.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:—

It is now clearly understood by those in closest touch with President Roosevelt that the President will not consider any office or other public employment until the close of Chauncey M. Depew's term as Senator. If the President remains in his present state of mind it is understood that he will be a candidate for the Senate at that time.

In the meantime, beginning on March 5, 1909, Mr. Roosevelt will be the Republican leader of New York State. He is of the opinion that Republican affairs in the Empire State are in need of thorough reorganization and he will carry out his own ideas regarding this reorganization.

That Roosevelt as the new State leader, will have the entire confidence and co-operation of President Taft is conceded. All applicants for federal patronage will require the Roosevelt "O. K." for success.

Personnel of the New House.

Of the 207 Representatives More Than a Hundred Are Inexperienced as Lawmakers.

Of the 207 members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, who will take the oath of office on January 4, 121 will be new members, all but a dozen or so of whom are without previous experience as State lawmakers. It will be a "new" House in the language of men who follow legislative sessions, but it is probable that the reins of leadership will be held by the men who have come here year after year.

The 207 representaiives will be divided between 173 Republicans, two of whom are of the pronounced independent type, and 34 Democrats. The last House had 156 Republicans and 49 Democrats, with 1 out-and-out independent.

THE NEW BLOOD.

Among the new members are Dr. James A. Dale, of York, who was a fish commissioner under Governor Hastings; George E. Alter, a Pittsburg lawyer; Robert Grey Bushong, member of a well-known iron family in Reading; Isaac Clymer, who has been prominent in Bucks county; Wilson C. Campbell, of Mauch Chunk, who succeeds James I. Blakeslee, the funmaker of the last House, and who has the distinction of being a Republican in a county which is generally Democratic; S. G. Foster, well known business man of Franklin.

Some of the others are Samuel R. Hamilton, former County Commissioner of Clearfield; Oliver E. Leh, manufacturer of Egypt, the Lehigh county cement town; Fred H. Horlacher, the Allentown brewer; Daniel L. Kesiter, member of Harrisburg's Select Council; Charles C. Cumbler, owner of large quarries in Highspire; Robert Wallace, a well-known attorney of Newcastle; J. Gundy Wolfe, elected by just two votes in Union County; William S. Montgomery, of Muncy, former deputy internal revenue collector in Lycoming County; William Stuart Reyburn, son of Philadelphia's Mayor, and William S Tunis, the Harrisburg representative on the Tri-State Baseball League.

SOME FAMILIAR NAMES.

The list of former members who return to legislative halls is headed by Henry Gransback, Senator in the sessions from 1901 to 1906 and a member of the House from 1894 to 1900. Another old-timer is John F. Cox, of Homestead, who served away back in the 80's and who is mentioned for Speaker.

Other former members of the House are John R. K. Scott, who sat for a Philadelphia district in 1903; Daniel J. Shearn, author of the Shearn bill and a member of the sessions in 1903, 1905 and 1906, and Samuel W. Salus, who gave his name to make up the famous libel law in the sessions of 1903.

Another is John E. Puhl, of Philadelphia, who was a member in the same sessions as Shearn. D. W. Grabill, of Lancaster County, who was a member of the Committee on Education in 1903, also comes back.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Pennsylvania is honored by the promotion of Rear Admiral Casper Frederick Goodrich to the position in the navy made vacant by the retirement of "Fighting Bob" Evans. Goodrich is now the senior rear admiral and ranks next to Admiral Dewey. He participated in part of the Civil war, and was a midshipman when only 14 years old. He did excellent service during the Spanish-American war.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1908

The much heralded, discussed and criticised dinner to labor leaders given at the White House by the President has been accomplished with vague and indefinite results, except in so far as relates to the consumption of the ample provision prepared by the White House cooks. Those labor leaders who have been most conspicuous on the stump and in the press were not present though a large number of influential and lesser lights were there. Two members of the Supreme Court were at the dinner and two cabinet ministers and these with the President and labor leaders composed the party. There was no formal discussion during the repast, but after dinner there was an adjournment to the Red Room when labor subjects, the anti-injunction bill, the Sherman bill and the employers liability bill, were discussed and when the President, without committing himself beyond recovery, was supposed to have intimated that he would make recommendations to Congress in his annual message. This the President has done often heretofore and may without hazard do again, but Uncle Joe, who presumably has not relaxed in his opposition to the anti-injunction bill, will be there to oppose any measure to this end, and it is anticipated that he will be elected Speaker of the 61st Congress after President Roosevelt has left the White House. The coming president is, of course, committed to the Rooseveltian policies and his recent annunciattons in numerous speeches have defined his position on labor and cognate questions even more clearly than has President Roosevelt spoken on the same subjects.

***

An event of apparently insignificant importance has been discussed with considerable interest by the *quid nunes* during the week. William Randolph Hearst, at one time the candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency and more recently the promoter of the so-called "independent" party, between whom and the President there has been no love lost, called this week at the White House for the first time in his somewhat meteoric life. It is said that Mr. Hearst received a telepathic message from the White House that the President was "dee-lighted" with Hearst's helpfulness in the late campaign and well he might be, for if the political candle of Mr. Foraker has been snuffed, the credit or the blame is due Mr. Hearst. There has been much speculation to what Mr. Hearst said to Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Hearst on this visit, but nothing can be learned as to the conversation. It is hinted that this first interview was merely an ice breaker and that it marks the beginning of more friendly relations between these hitherto bitter adversaries.

***

As might be expected during the sittings of the tariff revision commission, there is much talk about tariff revision and as the volume of the testimony grows, the muddle increases. Democrats, like Republicans, are quite willing to admit, free of tax, everything in the next county. The wool growers and rice planters of Texas, the sugar planters of Louisiana, the iron factors of Alabama, the coal kings of Georgia and the saw mill hustlers of North Carolina all want protection. On the other hand, the shoe makers of Massuchusetts want free hides from South America, and a high tariff on boots and shoes and all leather goods, while the cattle kings and feeders in Montana, Wyoming, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska want a high tariff on hides and no tariff on boots and shoes and leather goods It is probable that the discussion of the tariff will begin in Congress early in December, but what's the use? The passage through both houses of Congress by March the fourth, of a bill in which there are so many conflicting interests, is out of the question. The general routine business of Congress can be accomplished only by diligence in the three short months broken by the Christmas holidays, which constitutes the short session of Congress.

***

There is a convention of college presidents in Washington this week holding its sessions in the audience room of the Shoreham Hotel. Many distinguished presidents of colleges and state universities are present. President James of the University of Illinois, as spokesman for a bill now pending in Congress to provide a university in Washington supported by the federal government, read a paper which created universal interest and apparently received the support of all the distinguished educators present. The purpose of the proposed university is to provide for the higher instruction and training of men and women for posts of importance and responsibility in the public service of the federal government, or of the states, and for such professions as may require the highest training. This bill, which was presented at the last session of Congress, provides for an appropriation of $500,000 with which to establish the initial equipment of the University. It is said that many of the University presidents now assembled here will give the bill their personal attention and urge its passage at the coming session of Congress.

The Christmas Lippincott's.

With the approach of Christmas; everybody ought to be in a joyous mood, even if everybody isn't, so let us away with gloom and melancholy, and have about us only reading matter that is cheerful in tone and atune with the holiday season. The December Lippincott's provides just the sort of entertainment to put you in good humor. The complete novel is a humorous mystery story entitled "Seven Days," by Mary Robert Rinehart, whose book "The Circular Staircase" now ranks as one of the season's "best sellers" Mrs. Rinehart has chosen for the theme of her latest story the mishaps and adventures of a number of society folk—and a few others—who suddenly find themselves quarantined, owing to the illness of a servant, in a house where the society folk have gone to dine. Some of the complications are due to the presence of a young couple who have been divorced but are still in love with each other; the ex-husband's spinster aunt, who has a horror of divorce and is unaware of the rift in their matrimonial lute; a girl who rashly undertakes to impersonate the wife, to spare the aunt's feelings—this before the ex-wife appears on the scene; and a young man who is unaware of the deception and falls in love with the supposed wife. All sorts of weird happenings take place in this "house of too much trouble" during their imprisonment. A diamond bracelet, a pearl necklace, and other valuables mysteriously disappear, the telephone wires are cut, and one of the women guests is brutally embraced and kissed by a person unknown. Altogether, there are enough amusing situations for a dozen stories.

Among the notable offerings other than fiction are a witty and amusing paper on "Irish Courtship," by the famous Irish humorist, Seumas MacManus; "The Nativity," a beautiful miracle play in blank verse, by Charles L. O'Donnell; a delightful sketch called "The 'Truly' Christmas," by Edwin L. Sabin; a very funny discourse on "Anatomy for Beginners," by Thomas L. Masson; a strikingly beautiful Christmas poem, "Jesus unto Mary," by Chester Firkins, and other contributions by Dr. A. L. Benedict, W. Dayton Wegefarth, S. M. Talbot, George Herbert Clarke, Stephen Tracy Livingston, Minna T. Antrim, and Isabel S. Mason.

The short stories are no whit behind the rest of the contents in quality. Some of them are Will Levington Comfort's "The Thing," a theatrical story of great power; Augusta Kortrecht's "Big-I and Little-U," a very original and tender tale of child life; "The Amendment of M. de Chirac," by H. C. Bailey; and "The Man Who Was Horse-Crazy," by Caroline Lockhart.

"Walnuts and Wine," *Lippincott's* widely quoted humorous section, is brimful of cleverness this month, and helps to round out a very satisfying magazine.

A World of Dress Goods

In Our First Fall Fabric Showing

Not one fashionable weave or coloring but what is represented in our Dress Goods Department. Our showing is broad—comprehensive—complete—satisfying.

What the dress particular, tasteful woman wants is here—whether it be a plain chiffon broadcloth in one of the new green tones or a mannish overplaid mixture—smiling from among stores of other modish weaves.

And perhaps the most note worthy feature of the exhibit is the price lowness. We bought early and especially advantageously. Now we would pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more for many of the fabrics. You of course get the benefit of our fortunate purchasing. Prices tell—take note of them when you come.

A Few of the Many New Fabrics.

DIAGONAL—in navy blue, brown and green, 50 inches wide, six yards makes an entire suit. Price 79 cents a yard.

FANCY PANAMA—46 inches wide in stripes, checks and plaids as well as all the wanted plain colors at $1.00 a yard.

STORM SERGES AND CHEVIOTS—in blue, brown, red, green and black—steam shrunk and ready to make 36 and 54 inches wide. Prices 50c to $1.50 the yard.

SHADOW STRIPE CHIFFON PANAMA—40 to 44 inches wide in blue, green, garnet, red, brown and black. 75c to $1.00 the yard.

FANCY STRIPE DIAGONAL 54 inches wide, very beautiful material in blue, brown and black Price $1.00 yd.

BLACK VOILE—always wanted for fine separate skirts. 44 in. wide, $1.00 to $1.50 a yard.

FANCY BROAD CLOTH—50 in. wide in blue, green and brown, with wide shadow stripe effect, just the thing for your new fall suit $1.75 the yard.

A wide variety of high class WOOL TAFFETA in the season's latest colorings in green, blue, garnet, brown, gray and black, 40 in. wide at $1.00 a yard.

SHEPHERDS PLAID—in black and white, blue and white and brown and white 36 to 44 inches wide, 50c to 75c a yard.

FANCY SUITINGS—36 in. wide, new Diagonal weaves as well as shadow stripes in all the new Autumn colors, 50c a yard.

HERRINGBONE WORSTED 40 to 44 in. wide high class fabrics in a wide variety of styles in red, brown, blue, green and black, 75c to $1.39 a yard.

F. P. PURSEL.

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FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

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The Doctor's First Question

"How are your bowels?" This is generally the first question the doctor asks. He knows what a sluggish liver means. He knows what a long list of distressing complaints result from constipation. He knows that headaches, bilious attacks, indigestion, impure blood, and general debility are often promptly relieved by a good liver pill. We wish you would talk with your own doctor about this subject. Ask him at the same time if he approves of Ayer's Pills. Do as he says. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

"Ambitious young men and ladies should Learn Telegraphy; for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars." 11-19-4t.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

EVANS' SHOE STORE

IT'S RUSSETS! This year there's no letting up of russet popularity. Styles come and go, but brown leather shoes are bound to stay.

Russets Are The Right Thing.

Have you seen the latest high cut russets for Fall? The right shades, the right styles, the right lines are at Evans'. Try a pair.

FOR WOMEN, Prices $2 to $5. FOR MEN, Prices $2 to $6.50

The Progressive Shoe Store,

CHAS. M. EVANS

HYGIENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

We go to press one day early this week on account of Thanksgiving.

Let the contributions for the poor at this Thanksgiving time be liberal ones.

You say you have nothing to be thankful for? If that is the case you ought to be thankful that nobody has taken you out into the back yard, and hit you in the head with an ax. Any man who has nothing whatever to thank the Lord for, is not fit to live.

Commissioner Hunter, of the State Highway Bureau, in his annual report tells of 325 miles of new roads having been built up to 1908, at a cost of over $3,000,000. He will recommend that about $5,000,000 be appropriated annually for the State highways.

Too much religion is given by Geo. F. Rehrig' of Scranton, as his ground for seeking a divorce from his wife, Mamie, to whom he was married seven years ago. So intense was her zeal in church work that she neglected her home duties, it is alleged.

Rehrig says that his wife would start out sometimes at 9 o'clock, and would not return until midnight. In the meantime he had to prepare his own meals. His efforts to convince her that a wife's first duty is to her family have been unsuccessful, he asserts, and as a last resort he has applied for a divorce.

The Muncy Luminary has been figuring up the cost of the late election to Lycoming county. It says: "When all the bills contracted during the past campaign in Lycoming county are settled the total will not fall far short of $3600. As there are 81 election districts in the county the average cost to the county is about $45 for each district. The rent for polling places varies. In Williamsport it is about $20. Throughout the county $6 is the average. There were over 17,000 votes polled on November 3, and estimating the expense to the county will be $3600, the average expense for each vote cast was about 20 cents.

WANTED: Representative for this territory to sell Best Automobile on the market. Will furnish Catalogs, etc., and take Demonstrating Car from Pittsburg for examination. Prices $2500.00 to $3009.00 40 to 50 H. P. For further information address Box 1076, Pittsburg, Pa. 11-19-2t.

The town council of Pottsville is preparing to make a fight against an order issued by Health Commissioner Dixon on the construction of a sewage disposal plant. The health commissioner has threatened to bring legal proceedings against the town council unless his orders are complied with and at the meeting of the council last week the city solicitor, E. P. Leuschtner, was instructed to prepare an answer to the threatened prosecution. It is estimated that the disposal plan which Pottsville is asked to construct will cost $200,000. Should the matter be taken into court the outcome of the action would be watched with intense interest by every city and borough of the State.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

Had to Pay for the Wine.

Fourteen defendants and thirty-five witnesses crowded into the office of Justice of the Peace Tierney in Northumberland on Friday evening to explain and settle the mystery of the disappearance of twenty-five gallons of wine from the rear porch of the residence of Morris Zohn on election night.

Zohn is a foreigner, employed in the hat and cap factory in Northumberland. This fall he made a large quantity of wine, which he put on his back porch to acquire flavor with age. He had it in two casks one of five gallons and the other of twenty. He added three gallons of whiskey to make it of additional excellence.

After the returns were in on election night there was a crowd of young men who wanted to celebrate, but who were barred from such pleasure by the fact that the law compels the closing of saloons on election day. Learning of the beverage stored on Zohn's back porch they appropriated it and disposed of it. In this pleasant task they were seen by numerous persons. Fourteen of the crowd were identified although there were many more with them.

The evidence was so overwhelming that they made no defense and settled the case by paying for the stolen wine.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 11-26-4t.

Woman's Home Companion for Christmas.

The Christmas number of *Woman's Home Companion* is one of the most beautiful of the holiday magazines. Its cover is in blue and gold—depicting the Madonna and Child. There is a beautiful painting in color by James Montgomery Flagg, occupying a full page. Another delightful and unique feature consists of two big pages of old-fashioned Christmas Carols, with decorations by Ernest Haskell.

For the Christmas *Woman's Home Companion*, Edwin Markham has written a most beautiful poem, "Before the Gospels Were." It tells the story of the gathering of the materials for the gospels by the disciples after Christ's ascension. "Before the Gospels Were" is greater than "The Man With the Hoe It is, perhaps, the greatest poem of the generation.

It is seldom that a magazine—even a Christmas magazine—offers stories by such an array of great writers as will be found in the December *Companion*—Josephine Daskam Bacon, Anna Katharine Green, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Florence Morse Kingsley, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

Above all else, the women reader will find here a magazine of Christmas helps—hundreds of suggestions for the attractive and unique gifts; ideas for the table; for making delicious candies; new neckwear; embroidery; fashions—an almost bewildering array of practical Christmas suggestions.

Eat Apples.

A medical man declares that the apple is such a common fruit that very few persons become familiar with its medicinal properties. The best thing just before going to bed, he says, is to eat an apple. "Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit," he continues, "are likely to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of a ripe and juicy apple just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat disease."

The Needs of The Countryside.

Within the next fortnight President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission asks the farmers of the country to meet in their respective communities to consider what they need and indicate their ideas of the most important subjects for the commission to consider.

A reorganization is plainly near of the relations between rural communities, where taxation steadily grows, city communities, where wealth grows more and more concentrated, and the Government, both State and Federal, both of which have given more attention to and spend more money in cities than in rural communities.

One great difference between rural communities in European countries and in the United States is that the farm is left more completely to rely on its own resources in this country. In England—and this is true of most European countries—the central government maintains a police which networks with its patrols the whole countryside. The expenses of this police are paid only in part by rural regions. The central government gives large aids to roads and to education out of the general treasury, which aids both highways and schools along every farm. In Germany, the country schoolhouses are built or aided by the national treasury at every point.

The farm gains aid in other civilized countries from the taxation of wealth. The only aid extended here from general taxation has hitherto been grants for education by States, and of late for roads. Rural regions pay a larger share of the expense of both in this country than in Europe, which is one reason why country roads are better abroad than here.

In addition, a large advance has been made in the knowledge of agriculture during the last thirty years, which has not yet reached the farm. The Federal Government has already shown what can be done by forest reservations to aid rural regions to care for their own resources. It ought to be possible, especially in this State, to secure both a larger aid for schools, roads and rural interests and to bring the knowledge of intensive agriculture near the farm, partly by the action of the Federal Government, but still more in a State of the wealth of Pennsylvania, through the State itself.

Phila. Press.

New York to Philadelphia in an Hour

Close on the heels of the electrification of the Pennsylvania from Harrison, a Newark suburb to Long Island City, comes the official statement that the system from Manhattan and Jersey City to Philadelphia will also be electrified, and that the running time between New York and Philadelphia will be reduced to one hour.

The Westinghouse Co. is already at work on the new engines, which are capable of a speed of 130 miles an hour.

An official of the Westinghouse Co. at Newark stated last week that it would take but a short time to completely electrify the entire New York division, and that the work will be started simultaneously from both ends.

It is also said that the next step in the general electrification scheme will be started on the division of the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Both the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system are considering making the changes.

"THE RING AND THE MAN."

Is the title of Cyrus Townsend Brady's new story, which will be printed in serial form in "The Philadelphia Press." It is a story of real American life and the metropolis of the country is the scene of most of this romantic action. The theme is mostly politics and love. George Gormly, who is the hero of the story, is the highest type of American manhood. His battles with the forces of civic corruption in the American metropolis will interest every American citizen and lover of good, strong fiction. "The Ring and the Man" is a wonderful story of love and politics, filled with many other interesting points. The opening chapters will appear in "The Sunday Press" November 29. Remember the date and to be sure you get the opening chapters, order "The Sunday Press" in advance from your newsdealer.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Those Who Have Used Pe-ru-na Are the Only Ones Who Really Know

Many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by taking Peruna. To be beautiful, the body must be kept clean internally as well as externally. Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry, and a clear, healthy complexion.

Internal Catarrh.

Mrs. George C. Worstell, 11 River Road, Clarksburg, W. Va., writes: "I trust that no one will think from this that I want my name in public for any cause only to let sufferers know where they may find relief from many ailments.

"I can truly say I have been much benefited by the use of Peruna. I feel better than I have for two years. It is the best medicine that I know for internal catarrh.

"I have taken medicine from the doctors and found no relief; but when I began taking Peruna I could see that before I had finished taking the first bottle it was doing me good."

Pe-ru-na Tablets.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

Pe-ru-na Prolonged Her Life.

Mrs. O. D. Robinson, 43 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have taken Peruna and it did me more good than all my two years' treatment by special physicians. I can really say that I feel like another person. No more swollen feet and limbs. No more bloating of the abdomen. No more shortness of breath. No more stiff and sore joints. You have no idea what your treatment has done for me. It certainly has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me.

"O, such a blessing I have received through your kindness, doctor, and the assistance of the medicine which you have so kindly prescribed. I am able to work since I began your treatment, but before I was not able to help myself, much less work for anyone else. All praise is due to Dr. Hartman and his treatment."

My Sister Advised Me to Try Peruna.

I Took Your Treatment and My Appetite Returned Speedily.

I Gained Strength and Flesh and Am in Perfect Health.

I Am So Thankful Your Medicine Has Done Me So Much Good.

—So Says Miss Julia Butler, Of Appleton, Wis.

Sick Headache.

Miss Nettie E. Bogardus, R. F. D. 21, Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from sick headaches, but am now entirely free from that trouble. I have not felt so well in ten years as I do now.

"I would recommend Peruna and Manalin to all sufferers. I will say, God bless Dr. Hartman and his wonderful remedies."

Weak, No Appetite.

Mrs. Ruth B. Brent, Holmes, Ill., writes: "I was in poor health three years ago. I kept getting worse, and I finally was so weak that I could not sit up all day. My feet and hands were always cold. I had no appetite.

"I consulted one of the best doctors, who said I could not be cured. I was nervous, my heart would flutter, and I had a pain in my left side and also had chronic constipation.

"I got a bottle of Peruna and one of Manalin and wrote to you for advice. While under your treatment I gained three pounds a month.

"I took several more bottles of Peruna and *now I am well.* I am able to do all my housework—cooking, washing, ironing, baking and mending.

"Everybody compliments me on looking so much better than I used to, and now I have a girl baby six months old, as fat as she can be.

"She is what I call a Peruna baby, for I know if it had not been for Peruna she would not be here."

For Suffering Women.

Miss Esther Lee, 302 Madison Street, Topeka, Kas., Secretary Triple Tie Social Club, writes: "Fourteen months ago I began to be troubled with internal catarrh, which left me pale, weak and nervous. I decided to give Peruna a trial.

"To my great relief I found that my general health improved. I kept growing stronger, and within three months I was in my usual normal condition. I cannot recommend Peruna too highly to suffering women."

The Real Story of the Russian Empress.

Kellogg Durland, who has spent many months in Russia, is writing for *Woman's Home Companion* the life story of the Russian Empress. In the December number of that magazine he writes:

"When a certain Count Tolstoy was Minister of Public Instruction he once appealed to the Empress to aid him in extending the educational advantages of the empire to the girls and young women of the country. (I have Count Tolstoy's own permission to relate this incident.)

"The Tsaritsa listened to the Minister attentively as he set forth the needs of Russia in this direction and when he had concluded, she replied that she thought all young girls should be taught to sew, to care for their homes, in short to become helpful wives and good mothers, but as for granting them the privileges of so-called 'higher education,' knowledge of history, philosophy and the sciences—to this she was entirely opposed, 'because these studies, when offered to women, only resulted in such terrible times as Russia is now passing through.'

"This, sure'y, is a remarkable tribute to the women of Russia—the Tsaritsa holding them responsible for the great movement toward liberty as a result of their education and culture!"

LONGEST AUTO FREIGHT LINE.

Cars Will Carry 27 Passengers and 10 Tons of Freight.

Spokane, Wash.—What is believed to be the longest automobile freight and passenger stage line on the continent is in operation between Oroville and Brewster in Okanogan County, Wash., connecting with a steamer line to Wenatchee.

The line has two 60-horse power cars, which will carry twenty-seven passengers and ten tons of freight, making the run of eighty miles in eight hours. The trip by wagon occupies almost two days. Branch lines will also be established to other points in the Okanogan country. The other line is between Marcus and Kettle Falls in Stevens County, north of Spokane Falls.

These cars will be of twenty-five and thirty horse power, respectively. F. L. Barney has charge of the automobile line, while Capt. Bruce A. Griggs, a veteran river man, will operate the steamer line.

Closing Out Sale!

This store is closed until Friday at 9:30 a. m. when the Big Closing Out Sale will begin. Everything must be sold, as the firm is going out of business. Rare Bargains will be offered. Don't miss this chance to save big money.

The Clark Store, BLOOMSBURG

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AND

Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

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IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Key stone, Majestic.

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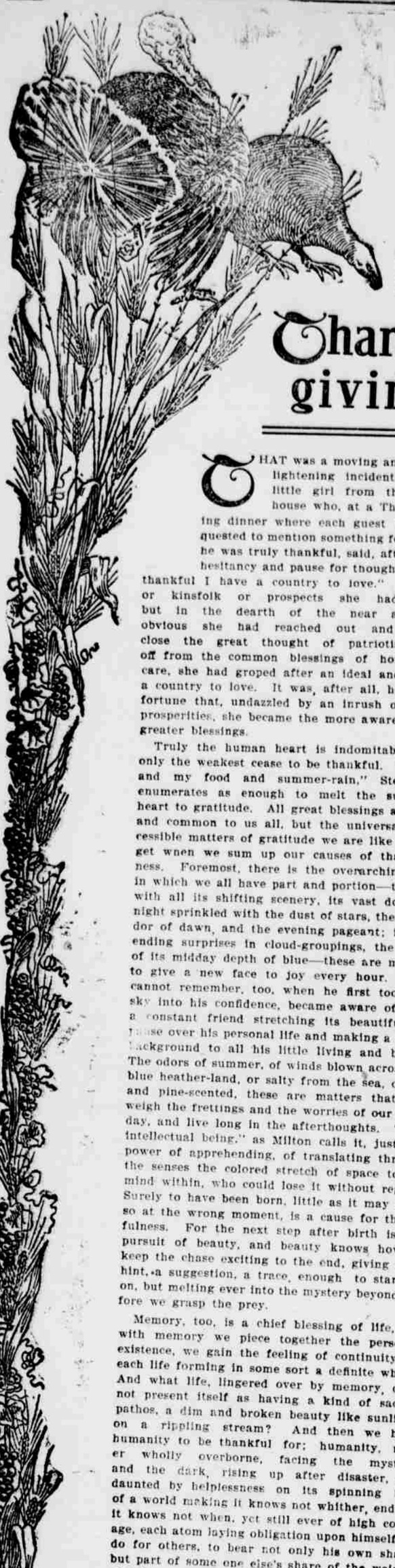
J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



Thanks giving

THAT was a moving and an enlightening incident of the little girl from the poorhouse who, at a Thanksgiving dinner where each guest was requested to mention something for which he was truly thankful, said, after some hesitancy and pause for thought, "I am thankful I have a country to love." Friends or kinsfolk or prospects she had none, but in the dearth of the near and the obvious she had reached out and drawn close the great thought of patriotism; cut off from the common blessings of home and care, she had groped after an ideal and found a country to love. It was, after all, her good fortune that, undazzled by an inrush of small prosperities, she became the more aware of the greater blessings.

Truly the human heart is indomitable, and only the weakest cease to be thankful. "Books and my food and summer-rain," Stevenson enumerates as enough to melt the sullenest heart to gratitude. All great blessings are free and common to us all, but the universally accessible matters of gratitude we are like to forget when we sum up our causes of thankfulness. Foremost, there is the overarching sky, in which we all have part and portion—the sky with all its shifting scenery, its vast dome of night sprinkled with the dust of stars, the splendor of dawn, and the evening pageant; its unending surprises in cloud-groupings, the pomp of its midday depth of blue—these are matters to give a new face to joy every hour. Who cannot remember, too, when he first took the sky into his confidence, became aware of it as a constant friend stretching its beautiful expanse over his personal life and making a grand background to all his little living and being? The odors of summer, of winds blown across the blue heather-land, or salty from the sea, or hot and pine-scented, these are matters that outweigh the frettings and the worries of our little day, and live long in the afterthoughts. "This intellectual being," as Milton calls it, just this power of apprehending, of translating through the senses the colored stretch of space to the mind within, who could lose it without regret? Surely to have been born, little as it may seem so at the wrong moment, is a cause for thankfulness. For the next step after birth is the pursuit of beauty, and beauty knows how to keep the chase exciting to the end, giving us a hint, a suggestion, a trace, enough to start us on, but melting ever into the mystery beyond before we grasp the prey.

Memory, too, is a chief blessing of life, for with memory we piece together the personal existence, we gain the feeling of continuity, of each life forming in some sort a definite whole. And what life, lingered over by memory, does not present itself as having a kind of sacred pathos, a dim and broken beauty like sunlight on a rippling stream? And then we have humanity to be thankful for; humanity, never wholly overborne, facing the mystery and the dark, rising up after disaster, undaunted by helplessness on its spinning ball of a world making it knows not whither, ending it knows not when, yet still ever of high courage, each atom laying obligation upon himself to do for others, to bear not only his own share but part of some one else's share of the weight of living; humanity, facing with each new dawn new burdens, new work, unresting, unbreakable, unaffrighted, dreaming dreams and pursuing visions as high as hope can reach.

And for such measure of dutifulness and courage as shall be meted out to each we have too to be thankful, even if it never is given in the abundance we desire; and also for the thoughtless merriment of childhood and the thwarted hopes of our youth and such virtue as we have met along the way, and, finally, for the peaceful resignation of old age when the blood flows slowly. And for love, even though it dies, and for friendship even after it has betrayed, we have to be thankful, for these are hints and suggestions of what life in completion might be. But above all we have to be thankful for the thirst of the soul after wisdom, a thirst unquestioned and unquenchable, beckoning us on, on, till we lose all count of the years in hunting for the well that holds the sacred water, and time and space drop away from us as we travel, and the great mysterious sleep steals down upon us.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

How to Prepare it for the Oven and Some Details of the Roasting.

Having decided which kind of dressing you want, prepare it and fill the cavity of the turkey from which the crop was taken, sew up the slit in the skin, fold it over and fasten with a few stitches to the back; put the rest of the dressing into the body of the turkey, sew up the opening, tie the legs down close to the body of the turkey, passing the twine around the rump, so as to draw the legs down close to the body, and secure them by passing twine around the body of the turkey. Lay the wings down flat on each side of the breast in their natural position and secure them by passing the twine or narrow tape around the body, tying it securely.

Now rub the turkey all over with butter, dust it with black pepper and flour and it is ready to bake. Put in the baking pan one teaspoonful of salt and teacupful of water; baste the turkey with this until there is sufficient drippings of its own for the purpose. Or after the turkey is trussed and buttered as above directed, wrap it in sheets of buttered paper, or a thick sheet of light biscuit dough; either of which is to be removed after the turkey has been in the oven one hour.

In roasting allow twenty minutes to the pound. If the fowl is covered with buttered paper, or with dough, it will require no basting; but if uncovered it should be basted every ten minutes. Turkey roasted beyond a certain limit becomes dry and tasteless. A certain test of its being done is when the leg begins to cleave from the body.—Mrs. W. I. R., in Home and Farm.

Yankee Pumpkin Pie.

By JOHN S. GREY

You may talk about your foreign cooks and all the things they make,
The thousand dainty dishes that they stew and boil and bake;
You may prate about their wondrous skill in culinary arts,
How deftly they can manufacture puddings, pies and tarts;
Go praise the French and German chefs, and the Italians too,
For making salads, sauces, soups and fancy dishes new—
But for a toothsome morsel upon which I can rely,
Just give to me a solid wedge of Yankee pumpkin-pie.

Let those of fashionable tastes turn up the nose in pride,
And think it quite plebian to be simply satisfied;
Let them eat their pate de foie gras, their truffles and such stuff
With foreign names, suspicious looks and odors rank enough;
Let them eat those airy pastry puffs they think so very nice,
Because they've got outlandish names and cost a mighty price—
But say, to curb your appetite, and your stomach satisfy
There's nothing like a great big chunk of Yankee pumpkin-pie!

Roast beef may have more nutriment, more body-building worth;
Veal, mutton, lamb, be nourishing, and stretching of your girth;
Your chicken, duck or turkey may suit palates very fine—
But these can take a back seat when I'm passing down the line.
Fish, flesh and fowl may serve to stay the appetites of some;
But you must treat me better when I to your table come.
Leave out the high-toned viands, let each dainty dish go by—
If I can get my face fast in a piece of pumpkin-pie!

History of Thanksgiving

THE autumn of 1621 waned on a prosperous community. Plymouth, Mass., was both healthy and wealthy. Sickness, though it had destroyed one-half the company of Pilgrims, had ceased, and the crops, as a whole, had been good, the peas alone failing. All the houses in the settlement had been put into condition and a goodly stock of furs and prepared lumber had been made ready for export, to England, by the next ship. The waters swarmed with fish and sea fowl were abundant. The call of the wild turkey was heard in the woods and the patter of the feet of fleeing deer was nothing strange.

The summer was past; the harvest ended. The Pilgrims decided upon a period of recreation. The Governor sent out four huntsmen, who in one day, secured game to last the colony a week. Hospitality was extended to Massasoit, of the neighboring settlement, who brought 90 people with him. The guests remained 30 days. The company engaged in rounds of amusements, in which military drills and religious services formed a part. Thus heartily and loyally, was inaugurated the great New England festival of Thanksgiving. For two centuries it has continued to be observed, at first mostly in the Eastern States, but it has now become national.

Thanksgiving Day is peculiarly an American custom, though there are some writers who claim that it is not possible to determine the date of the first observance. John A. Goodwin, in his historical review, "The Pilgrim Republic," is positive, however, that the first celebration occurred in the fall of 1621, this being followed in 1623 by the first Thanksgiving proclamation, by the Governor of Massachusetts. In 1630 there arrived at Plymouth, fourteen vessels, bringing with them 880 colonists, making the number nearly 1200 instead of a mere 300. On July 8, 1630, another Thanksgiving was held in acknowledgement of this accession to the ranks of the colonists. The Dutch Governors of the New Netherlands, also appointed different dates for public thanksgiving, from time to time, and in some historical works there is record of a dispute as to which of these colonies deserve the credit for having first inaugurated the day. Most of the best founded historians, however, give the credit to the New England States.

The Dutch Governors of New Netherlands appointed occasional days of thanksgiving in 1644, 1645, 1655 and 1664, and the English Governors followed their example in 1775 and 1760, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in its prayerbook ratified in 1789, recommends for Thanksgiving Day the first Thursday in November, unless some other day be appointed by the civil authorities.

The struggle of the Colonies for independence marks the beginning of general observances of days of thanksgiving in this country. The Congress of 1777, the one which prepared the articles of confederation for adoption by the Colonies, adopted a resolution setting apart the 18th day of December, 1777, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and praise

Washington, during his administration, issued two thanksgiving proclamations, one in 1789 and the other in 1795, just after the suppression of the "Whisky Rebellion," which had threatened the peace of the country, and President Madison issued one upon the declaration of peace in 1815. However, in the early years of the nation the rule was for the Colonial custom to be followed and the proclamation made emanated from the governors. The Western States, largely people from New England or New York, early followed the lead of these portions of the country. As we have seen, the annual recommendation by the Governors of New York began in 1817. From that time the observance gradually crept southward and westward, and in 1885 Gov. Johnson of Virginia adopted it, and though, in 1857, Gov. Wise of Virginia declined to make the proclamation on the ground that he was unauthorized to interfere in religious matters, in 1858 a Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed in eight of the Southern States.

The day had thus naturally grown to be a National institution of almost universal observance, when the Civil War brought to sudden ripeness this along with many other tendencies, and President Lincoln put upon it the seal of his official proclamation. President Lincoln's first proclamation was in 1862, on account of the first important victory of the National arms. He issued a similar recommendation in 1863.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE ALCOHOLIC NIAGARA.

Nov. 29, '08—(Isa. 28: 1-13.)

Drunkenness is not a product of modern times as men sometimes claim. The picture presented in Isiah 28 is true to life, and must have been drawn by an artist who had stood face to face with a blear-eyed, red-faced, feature-battered, foul-smelling, muddle-brained, indecent inebriate. Then, as now, wine was a mocker, strong drink was raging, and whosoever was deceived thereby was not wise.

And yet, familiar as the picture upon which this writer looked, and upon which some look every day they live, it nevertheless is one upon which many to-day look with the indifference of fancied security, or the impatience of ignoble selfishness.

The Bright Side.

See that young man—that one who stands by the bar, under the light of that flashing chandelier, surrounded by well-dressed companions, his ear greeted with voluptuous and dreamy music, his eye feasting the lust of his heart as he gazes upon the splendidly indecent colorings of the picture hanging upon the wall.—he is not drunk, his companions are not intoxicated, no bloated wreck of manhood is allowed to darken those doors. He will laugh in your face if you touch his arm, and warn him of the dangers of strong drink. He will consider you lacking in ordinary politeness if you venture to hint that at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. He is away up stream floating in a gilded barge on a broad and peaceful river, in which there is no sign of a current. And you cannot make him believe that Niagara is only a few miles down that same stream, and the hell of the whirlpool rapids. That is not drunkenness—it is only the amiable side of alcoholic exhilleration.

Below the Falls.

But if you want to see the fate of countless thousands of such beginners you need not go far to find it. Take Isaiah's arm, take Solomon's arm, or better yet, take a modern policeman's arm and go with him where drunkenness holds its orgies of lust and blood. Plunge down, down, down into what is appropriately called a "Dive," and in the light of the policeman's lantern look at those piles of dirty rags, whereon are lying father, mother and daughter in the stupefaction of drink. Stoop down and look into those faces, bloated, purple, open of mouth and gashed with wounds, and then stagger out into the night to look into other dens where women, or what were once women, are shrieking, fighting, blaspheming or pawning their miserable garments for the leverage of hell, and there you will see drunkenness in all its horrid reality. This is Niagara Falls, this is the whirlpool of destruction.

Where did all these people come from? From up the river. Not one of them jumped in here at first. They all started in the pleasure boat, on the calm bosom of the peaceful river, away up steam. Does every one who begins that pleasure trip inevitably come over the falls? Certainly not. Thousands take warning and disembark before they lose control of the boat in the treacherous current. They are escaping on every side, every day. But alas! How many awake to the peril when it is too late. No, not every one who floats on that stream goes over, but everyone who is in the awful whirlpool of destruction came from up stream. They were once well-dressed, with good health, with fine prospects, with plenty of money, with numerous friends. They saw others drinking, and they imitated their example. They heard others scoff at the arguments of old fogies, and they scoffed with them. They observed others pulling their boats, to the sound of sweet music on the bosom of a softly flowing river, and they said, "We can do it." And here they are, with bleared eyes, shattered nerves, palsied limbs, clouded judgments, besotted intellects, wasted powers, silly, blasphemous, obscene, incoherent, ridiculous, a sight to arouse the ribald mirth of the thoughtless, but to make angels weep.

Seldom Rescued.

For down there there is scarcely ever rescue. Once in a while strong arms may drag a shrieking victim to the shore out of the vortex in which thousands are going down. But such cases are rare. A young man may occasionally be restored after he has gone down into the whirlpool; he may have will power enough, and pride enough, and ambition enough, and self respect enough to co-operate with those who are interested in him so that he may escape a drunkard's fate; but when all of manhood's qualities have been dashed out by the fearful plunge, God only knows whether there is hope for such.

The Warning Fog Bell.

This lesson in Isaiah is a fog bell on a perilous coast. There is no particular music in it. Those who are on shore, and in no danger, sometimes complain at its discordant tones. But the people who have gone over the cataract do not jeer. Down there in the whirlpool there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS KILLS SCORE OR MORE.

Sweeps Strip Two Miles Wide and Seventy Long—Breaks Long Drouth in Southwest.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The long drouth in this part of the country came to a violent end when the wind accompanying a heavy rain wrought havoc from the coast of Louisiana through Arkansas to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri. From meagre reports from a score of towns in northeastern Arkansas twenty-five persons were killed, fifty were injured and a number are missing in a tornado which swept through a section of country two miles wide and seventy miles long.

The force of the storm was felt greatest in the vicinity of Ozark, Ark., the small town of Cravens, four miles west, being completely wiped out. Four persons were killed and three fatally injured. Three men, two women and three children are reported missing. At Knoxville, Ark., the storm crossed over at the mouth of Piney Creek, demolishing everything in its path. Twenty persons were injured and several are reported killed. Calls for physicians have been sent from Barr, a small town northeast of Knoxville. Berr was swept nearly off the map. The country between Knoxville and Barr was devastated.

CONFESSES PLOT TO KILL GRANDFATHER.

Grandson Says Two Chums Tried to Rob and Then Slew Read.

Vineland, N. J., Nov. 19.—Under a pitiless cross-examination by Detective Spencer, who arrested him, nineteen-year-old Walter Zeller confessed that he was one of three young men in a plot to kill his grandfather, William Read, who was beaten and shot to death at his home here.

Zeller broke down and declared that Cline Wheeler and Herbert Grigg, his chums on Hallowe'en night, entered the old man's house and attempted to rob him, but were scared away. They planned another entrance, and Zeller says that while he stood a block away from the house, his companions got in and struck the old man as he lay asleep. The blow was not heavy enough to cause death.

Read revived while the young men were ransacking the house. He staggered toward them, and Griggs, Zeller says, fired the shot. Griggs and Wheeler have been arrested.

RECLUSE WHO DIED IN HUT LEFT $28,956.

Seven Cousins to Profit by the "Poverty" of William Henry Jayne.

Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 25.—Residents of Hempstead were much surprised to learn to-day that $28,956.95 was the amount of the appraisal of the estate of William Henry Jayne, the eccentric recluse who was found dead last October in a hut on his farm in the rear of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, where he had lived alone and in poverty for more than half a century.

Mayor by a Plurality of One.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 20.—Justice Minturn filed in the Supreme Court a decision declaring legal the election of John C. Steelman as Mayor of Linwood, Atlantic County. He was elected Nov. 3 by a plurality of one vote. Mayor Steelman will now be seated.

Bank Dynamited and Robbed.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 24.—The Bank of Sweet Springs, Mo., was wrecked by dynamite and robbed of $5,500 in currency.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, $1.12⅝@$1.13⅝. No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.16⅝.
CORN—No. 2, 71@71½.
OATS—Mixed, 53½@54.
MILK—Per quart, 3¾ c.
BUTTER—Western firsts, 25@28. State Dairy, 24@27.
CHEESE—State full cream, 14@15.
EGGS—State, Fair to choice, 35@54, do., western firsts, 33c@34c.
SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $2.50@4.12½.
BEEVES—City Dressed, 7½@10¾.
CALVES—City Dressed, 7½@13½.
HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., 4.60@5.90.
HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 85c.
STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80@90.
APPLES—King per bbl., $2.50@$4.00; Ben Davis, per bbl., $2.00@$3.00; Greenings, per bbl., $2.00@$3.50.
CRANBERRIES—C. Cod, per bbl., $7.00@11.00; Jersey, per crate, $2.25@2.75.
LIVE POULTRY—Spring Chickens, per lb., 12½c.; Turkeys per lb., 10@15c.; Ducks, per lb., 11@12c.; Fowls, per lb. 11½c.
DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys, per lb., 16@19c.; Fowls, per lb., 10@14c.; Broilers, Phila., per lb., 22c.
VEGETABLES — Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl., $1.75@2.10.
ONIONS—L. I., per bbl., $1.25@$1.75; Jersey, red, per bbl., $1.25@1.62.
TOMATOES—Per box, $1.50.

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RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

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MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

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No trouble to show goods and give estimates.

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THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903

AN AGREEABLE GUEST

THINGS TO BEAR IN MIND IF A GIRL WOULD BE WELCOME.

There Is a Wide Difference in the Way Young Ladies Acquit Themselves in the Role of Visitor—Never Enter Kitchen Unasked.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

The young girl who is going away to make a visit of a few days or a few weeks should bear in mind several rules that would serve to make her an agreeable guest. Last year a lady who is an extremely careful housekeeper, and whose manners have a flavor of old-world courtesy, gave a house-party that included a number of friends of her daughter, who was a junior at college. The girls who arrived one afternoon by train, were well dressed, well bred and well educated. Each had behind her the traditions of good birth and careful training, but there was a wide difference in the way they acquitted themselves in the role of guests. One girl, for example, was always late for meals. It happened that the man of the house especially disliked a lack of punctuality at the table, and he was correspondingly annoyed when Estelle floated in morning after morning in a bewitching toilet, when breakfast was nearly finished. Louise, to whom had been given a dainty room furnished in green and white, was so untidy and took so little care of bureau covers, spreads and curtains that her hostess was horrified. She wondered that a daughter of her's should entertain friendship with so heedless a young woman, and she was further disturbed when she found this girl's belongings lying about promiscuously in the drawing-room, the hall and the porch, with not a thought of order or fitness.

Another girl who fancied herself a brilliant conversationalist, had an unfortunate habit of seizing the word on all occasions and of monopolizing the talk so that no one else had a chance to be heard.

For more than we think we reveal ourselves unconsciously, by looks, speech and deportment, when we are away from home. Whoever would be an agreeable guest must as soon as possible find out and conform to the ordinary ways of the household into whose privacy she is admitted. If there is an opportunity to save her hostess trouble she must not overlook it, yet there are guests whose determination to be useful verges on the officious and intrusive. It is as well to remain in one's room in the morning until breakfast is ready, or if one goes for an early walk or finds a seat on the porch, let one stay away from the living room and other parts of the house that are not yet in order for the day.

A certain young woman who violated this rule and established herself at ease in an upper hallway in a window seat commanding a beautiful view, was intensely mortified when by accident she discovered that she had prevented several members of the family from taking their morning plunge in the bath room in their usual comfort.

Never visit a kitchen unasked and never venture into any part of the house in which you have no concern. Arrive at the time you are expected and take your leave on the day and at the hour when it was understood that your visit would terminate. If there are old people or children in the family where you are a visitor, be at pains to give them some of your attention. Try not to monopolize grandmother's chair and do not show yourself bored by the baby. If you are musical and are asked to play the piano, do not wait to be urged.

Lady Troubridge tells an excellent anecdote about a guest who was staying at a certain ducal mansion.

Economy was the ruling passion of the host and hostess, and it was impossible for any of those who were staying in the house to obtain any coals for their bedrooms. One of the guests, remembering his discomfiture on a previous occasion, owing to a lack of warmth in the sleeping room, brought an extra portmanteau filled with coal and wood! Unfortunately the bag burst open as it was being carried upstairs, and the contents came hurtling out, and clattered down the staircase. Needless to say, the guest did not receive another invitation to the house!

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GROOMING COUNTS

But it cannot make a Fair Skin or a Glossy Coat.

Women with good complexions cannot be homely. Creams, lotions, washes and powders cannot make a fair skin. Every horseman knows that the satin coat of his thoroughbred comes from the animal's "all-right" condition. Let the horse get "off his feed" and his coat turns dull. Currying, brushing and rubbing will give him a clean coat, but cannot produce the coveted smoothness and gloss of the horse's skin, which is his complexion. The ladies will see the point.

Lane's Family Medicine

Is the best preparation for ladies who desire a gentle laxative medicine that will give the body perfect cleanliness internally and the wholesomeness that produces such skins as painters love to copy. At druggists', 25c.

NEW FIELDS TO CONQUER.

Some of the Greatest Snow Mountains in the World Are in the U. S.

The fact is not generally known that some of the most imposing snow mountains in the world lie within the limits of the United States, says William Williams in Scribner's Magazine. I refer to the great peaks of Alaska, at least one of which, Mt. McKinley, is over 20,000 feet high, while Mt. St. Elias is over 18,000 feet and, being situated within 25 miles of the coast, can be seen in its entire height from the deck of a vessel.

Other magnificant peaks, as Mt. Fairweather and Mt. Crillon, lie very close to the shore, and since the line of perpetual snow in these northerly latitudes is at 3,000 feet or even less (in the case of Mt. St. Elias it is virtually at the water's edge, for the base of the mountain is surrounded by vast glaciers which flow down to the sea), continuous snow and ice surfaces may there be seen rising from 15,000 to 18,000 feet above the spectator. I think I am not mistaken in saying that few, if any, such sights can be witnessed in any other part of the world.

Mountaineering expeditions to these Alaskan peak are very interesting, but at the same time very laborious, not because of unusually stiff rock or snow work—neither is probably as difficult as that encountered in the Alps—but largely because they are situated in a wild, unexplored country at great distances from any proper base of supplies, so that before their ascent can be even attempted much time and effort must be expended in the solution of various perplexing problems not pertaining to climbing proper. And this I understand to be also true in a general way of mountaineering in the Himilayas, the Andes and the Caucasus.

All of these great ranges still offer what the Alps no longer can—new fields to conquer. These have unquestionably a fascination peculiar to themselves, and every one fond of climbing who is in a position to do so should go in search of them. To a certain extent the absence of such new fields may be said to detract from the pleasure of mountaineering in the Alps.

When Rubbers Become Necessary

and your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Try it for Breaking in New Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute. 11-26-4t.

The Condor's Individuality.

W had the best chance of studying the colors of the condor head. The bill was horn color and the red skin of the head extended down, covering it about half way. The legs were tan, but on each knee was a patch of red. On the breast of each bird the skin was blood red, and could be seen occasionally when the breast feathers were spread and the birds were preening. Both had light-colored wing bars, and the primaries were well worn. The skin on the throat hung loose, and the lower mandible fitted close under the upper. The chin was orange-red, and below this on the neck was a strip of greenish yellow, merging into the orange about the sides and back of the neck. The top and front of the head were red, but between the eyes was a small patch of black feathers, and these extended down in front of the eye into the orange-red of the cheek. The pupil of the eye was black, but the iris was deep and red and conspicuous. The bald and wrinkled pate, flabby jowls, with the caved-in expression of a toothless old woman—these helped to make up the color individuality.—Century.

An Unhappy Message.

Steward (to Seasick Passenger)—There's a wireless message just come for you, sir.

Unhappy Passenger—R-read it to me, p-please.

Steward—Yes, sir. It seems to be from your wife, sir.

"Wh-what does she say?"

"Yes, sir. 'All well at home. We are having your favorite dish, roast pork, for supper.'"

"Ro-roast pork! Wow-wow-wow—take it away! Roast po-po-po—' take it away, quick—quick!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE NIGHT RIDERS AIDED KENTUCKY

Original Organization Did Away with Toll Gates and Brought About Good Roads.

COMPANIES DISOBEYED THE LAW

Crimes Committed Now Are by Gangs Hiding Behind Name of Old Association Which Caused the Abolishment of the Turnpike Companies.

Louisville, Ky.—There has not been, it is said, a crime of mob violence committed in this State, in Tennessee, or, in fact, in any of the Southern States or in any of the Middle Western States in the past several years, with the exception of the occasional lynching of a negro by a mob, that has not been shouldered on the Night Riders.

The Night Riders were an organized body back in 1900, when the State Legislature passed a law doing away with private ownership of State roads. For months the turnpike corporations refused to obey the State laws. They appealed to the State Supreme Court, then to the Court of Appeals, and lastly to the United States Supreme Court, and on each appeal they would get a stay, which made it possible for them to continue running their toll gates and charging two cents a mile for every horse or vehicle that passed over their property.

Because of the law's delay the condition of the roads became impassible. The owners of the turnpikes would not expend one cent for improvements as long as there was question of their losing their property by a final court decision, but they did not cease to mulct travellers. All this while they refused to accept the fair price offered by the State for their roads.

It was then that the Night Riders were organized. The organization spread from Shelby County to every part of the State, and one night in the late fall men rode from their homes and began burning toll gates. There is no record of a toll gate keeper being injured unless he showed resistance. Then he was taken from the house, and if he continued to be defiant he was flogged. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the tole gate keeper was glad to give up his job and let the gate burn.

Night Riders undoubtedly brought the turnpike corporations to terms. There was not a toll gate left standing in the State of Kentucky by the following spring. Had the taxpayers and farmers been contented to allow the law to take its never ending course the chances are that toll gates would still be holding up travellers on the State roads to-day, and that the roads would have been worse now than they were when the Night Riders became organized.

The Kentucky roads now are among the best in the United States. There are not millions of dollars of watered stock on which to pay interest, and the State tax has improved them and even made it possible for almost all of them to be sprinkled with oil during the summer season, thus laying the dust.

The success of the Night Riders in the war against toll gates led to an organization of a similar character when the fight was waged against the American Tobacco Company. But out of this last organization there grew a body of violent men, who live on excitement and thrive on lawlessness. Then sprang up, too, lawless bodies of men in many of the Southern and Middle Western States, who chose to call themselves Night Riders, though the probabilities are that 99 per cent. of the men didn't own so much as a horse to ride.

If a list of the original body of Night Riders could be had the chances are that the names of many men who figured in the operations of the old Ku-Klux gang would be found, and if this list were sifted down it would show that many property-owners and men of prominence had resorted to violence because of their belief that action was their only safeguard against ruin, and that a defiance of law had to be met by a like defiance.

Psyche Knot a Life Saver.

Altoona, Pa.—Having washed and dried her hair, Mary Housner, aged twenty-two, did it up in a Psyche knot and walked out on the front porch. While she leaned against the railing it gave way and she was precipitated backward, head first, ten feet to the sidewalk, alighting on her head. The coiffure broke the impact of her head against the flagstones, but she did not entirely escape injury.

She suffered a slight concussion of the brain, but recovered consciousness a few hours later.

Old Age Common in Rochefort.

Paris, France.—Rochefort seems to be a great town for longevity. Investigation of the records reveals the fact that during the last century from January 1, 1801, to December 31, 1900, 144 persons in Rochefort attained the age of 90 or over. Two of these were centenarians, one reaching the age of 103, and the other dying at 106.

THE COREAN CLOAK

A Former King Decreed That The Women Wear It as a Mark of Honor.

The dress of the Corean woman is very quaint. Long voluminous white cotton dresses reaching to the ankle show baggy trousers underneath which, ending in slippers with up turned toes, give them somewhat the appearance of Turkish women. Over the head is thrown a long cloak generally green, fastened under the neck the sleeves, through which the arms are never passed, hanging down over the shoulders. By this cloak hangs a tale, historical and interesting.

Once upon a time a King of Corea invited the officers of his army to a banquet in the palace of Seoul, in complete ignorance that a military conspiracy aimed at his throne and life, was afoot. The conspirators, who were among the guests, resolved to seize their opportunity to murder the king during the progress of the banquet. On entering the palace the officers deposited their large military cloaks in an ante-chamber and took their places in the hall where the feast was spread, waiting only a signal to fall on and slay their hosts.

But a number of the women of Seoul had become acquainted with the conspiracy. Loyal to their monarch and unable to warn him in time they went in a body to the palace and gained admittance into the ante-chamber. Seizing the officers' cloaks, they entered the banqueting hall unobserved; some stealing noiselessly up behind the officers as they sat at the feast, flung the cloaks over their heads and pinioned them in the folds, while others ran to the bewildered king, hurriedly warned him of the plot, and spirited him safely away before the baffled conspirators could release themselves from the grasp of their brave captors. In token of his gratitude to his loyal female subjects, the king decreed that in future the Corean women should wear the military cloak thrown over their heads as a mark of honor.—Capt Casserly in Macmillan's Magazine.

A Novelty Dressing Sacque.

A dressing sacque in which one has real comfort is this one made out of a square.

It is very simple and therein lies the secret of its charm.

Made from a Persian scarf of some soft silk it is very dainty and beautiful.

It is, of course, better to have something with a border around it as that gives a finish and makes it little or no trouble to arrange.

The way to make it is to take a square of whatever material or scarf you wish to use. About a yard on each edge is large enough—fold it so that you find the center and just a little to one side of that cut a hole about the size of your neck.

From here to one corner cut in a straight line.

When this is hemmed and a ribbon or cord run in at the neck the garment is made.

For hot summer days this is a delightfully cool negligee.

Veteran Postwoman of England.

Overton, in Hampshire, England, boasts a character in the person of Mrs. Jane Wort. She has served the local postoffice twenty years of the time as letter carrier, during which period she has possibly created a record for her sex.

The district is somewhat remote and Jane's "round" has been fifteen miles a day, winter and summer alike. When the postoffice verified this fact they granted her a raise. But at the present time Mrs. Wort, who is in her seventy-fifth year, is the recipient of the princely wage of six shilling and six pence a week. There are those who believe that her service will entitle her to a pension on retirement, but the postoffice is reported to think otherwise.

Care of Children's Hair.

Mothers should teach their girls to care for their hair as early as possible. If a girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks a hundred strokes with a clean brush every morning and evening and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a future beautiful head of hair will be laid. Too many children are allowed to go to bed with their hair in a tossled condition, only to have it jerked and tangled hastily when school time comes round. Such a practice is disastrous to the nerves of a sensitive child and ruinous to the hair, says Woman's Life. Never allow one child to use the other's hair brush. Diseases of the scalp are most contagious and the brush is the surest germ agent.

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HAS A RABBIT PLAGUE.

Bold Cottontails Destroy Crops on California Ranches.

San Francisco, Cal.—Jack rabbits are said to be so numerous in the Antelope valley of California that the ranchmen are in despair. The animals are becoming so fierce that they are actually breaking down the fences around the adjacent fields and eating crops down to the roots. Not content with this, they are swarming into the desert towns and invading front yards of the dwellers.

Citizens of Lancester turned out recently and made a round-up. They put up a fence across the road between fences surrounding fields on each side and in short time drove in and killed with clubs five hundred jack rabbits.

EAGLE KILLS A SHARK.

Ship's Crew Witness Desperate Fight in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore.—A remarkable combat between a large eagle and a shark was witnessed recently by Captain Henderson and the crew of the steamer Tangier in Chesapeake Bay. When coming out of Occohannock Creek they saw the eagle dive and come to the surface with a shark. Then followed a fierce struggle, the shark pulling the eagle under the water until it was almost exhausted. The fish was finally killed and floated dead on the water.

Members of the steamer's crew put off in a small boat and captured the eagle, although it clawed them repeatedly and its mate, hovering close by, tried to attack them.

Aerial Topography.

This is not such a contradiction in terms as it may seem. Recent exploration of the air has revealed an astonishing definiteness of arrangements in its layers, although of course, the details are continually changing. Recently, Capt. C. H. Ley, in England, has directed his studies of floating balloons to a solution of the question of the influence of the topography of the earth's surface on the state of the air above it. He finds, among other things, that the disturbances produced by hills and valleys are transmitted to an unexpectedly great elevation affecting the lower and middle strata throughout. A general effect noticed is that the velocity of the wind, or a current of air, is increased over a hill and diminished over a valley. He thinks that similar observations, generally distributed, would furnish us with a real topography of the air.—Youth's Companion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

AWAITED DEATH IN DESERT.

Body of B. T. Pratt, Dead from Hunger and Thirst, Found in California.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Water, if I could only find water! I'm suffering terribly from hunger. To-day I ate some green brush, but I can't go any more. I wonder how long it will take to die."

These entries in the notebook of B. T. Pratt, whose body was found on the desert in Inyo county by two prospectors, give pathetic evidence of the suffering the man underwent as he watched the approach of death far from human habitation. The diary also was found by G. W. Lewis and S. E. Shattuck, the prospectors while on a trip through the Argus Mountains in Inyo county. Pratt had been dead nearly two months. He was evidently trying to reach the mountains, where he knew he would find food of a sort and water in abundance, but within sight of his refuge he gave out and could go no further. Pratt was sixty years old. The entries in the notebook were scribbled and began only when the man found he was in danger of dying.

"Food gave out to-day; guess I can make Argus," was the entry for August 3, seven days after he had started to cross the desert. "Water gone," told the story of the following day.

For one whole day he went without water or food, but maintained an optimistic spirit, as is witnessed by the following entry for Augut 6:

"Signs of water about half mile ahead. There will be green stuff there too. Will reach it early in the morning." But evidently the desert was playing tricks on him, as it so often does by means of a mirage. Two days later came the two entries quoted first. The last entry reads:—

"I left Grapeville, Inyo county, Cal., July 28. Tom Spratt told me I would perish. I thought I could make it, but got lost, so guess I will have to give in. I have no water, nothing to eat and can't walk. I have brothers, C. H. Pratt, at Banner Springs, Wyandotte county, Kan.; E. B. Pratt, in St. Louis, and W. R. Pratt, Custer county, Wyoming."

The First Fish Story.

A small dog belonging to A. E. Case of Dayton, Wyo., was dragged into Tongue river by a trout and drowned. The dog accompanied Case's little son on a fishing trip. The boy hooked a fish large enough to jerk the cane pole into the water. He sent the dog after it, but the trout hauled the dog and pole about until the dog was carried down the rapids and drowned in sight of his master. The boy recovered the pole and after a hard struggle landed the trout which weighed four pounds.